



## THE C MONTH

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

SECOND MEETING OF THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AT  
GLASGOW.

THIS meeting was called specially to consider the Bill proposed by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists to unite all non-pharmaceutical chemists under an Act of Incorporation. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. James Sutherland, Chairman; Dr. A. M. Robertson, Chairman of the Glasgow Chemists and Druggists' Association; Messrs. Thomas D. Moffat, Alexander Kiuninmont, James Taite, Peter Harrower, and John Black.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly expressed his interest in the question of the evening, called upon Mr. Buott to address the meeting.

Mr. Buott then said, that by arrangement with Mr. Campbell, the Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists' Association, he had at much expense and inconvenience attended the meeting on the previous Thursday to explain the principles and objects of the United Society. He certainly had been treated on that occasion with much kindness and courtesy, but he had got more than he bargained for in the opposition brought from Edinburgh by the President and Secretary and four other members of the Pharmaceutical Society. He had got a hearing, but it was a hearing without a verdict, for the chairman had refused to submit the very Bill which he came to Glasgow to advocate (and for which he believed a majority would have voted) to the decision of the meeting. It was necessary to a right understanding to state the course of the previous discussion. He had opened it by an exposition of the views of the late Jacob Bell, and showed that the Executive of the United Society had secured the support and confidence of the trade by their zealous efforts to carry Mr. Bell's principles and policy to a successful issue, whilst the Pharmaceutical Council had forfeited the confidence of the trade by departing both from those principles and that policy, as bequeathed to them by their founder. He had proved that the conduct of the Pharmaceutical Council in relation to the trade was—first, a policy of inactivity; second, a policy of political privilege for themselves; third, a policy of antagonism to the trade.

In support of these grave charges he had adduced historical facts, and challenged refutation. He had then discontinued his address, trusting that it would be the commencement of a discussion of some interest; but that hope had been frustrated by a speech from Mr. Mackay, which lasted until midnight. That speech it was his duty now to dissect. He (Mr. Buott) found that dissection in this case was an easy process, for the speech had only two parts—first, an attempted defence of the Pharmaceutical Council; and, second, what Mr. Mackay called "an analysis of the Chemists and Druggists' Bill." The Pharmaceutical Council had been accused of a do-nothing

policy, and of selfish animosity to their non-pharmaceutical brethren. The indictment might run thus—That whereas large numbers of ignorant people dealt in drugs and poisons, to the danger of the health and lives of the community; and whereas the press, the public, and the Government were agreed that unless the chemists and druggists would reform their own body, they should be placed under the control of the Medical Council; they, the Pharmaceutical Council, had stood aloof, or opposed every attempt of the trade to accomplish the reform required, until twelve months after the Executive Committee of the United Society had promulgated suggestions for an incorporation of the trade, clearly defining the essential principles and objects of a Bill for that purpose. Now, what was the answer to that indictment? He (Mr. Buott) was sure no gentleman who had heard that speech of misrepresentation when he put it thus,—"O! yes, we know all about it; England is overrun with ignorant quacks and hucksters—we know we rejected all the entreaties of the Executive Committee to unite in a measure of reform; but, have not we done all that was possible for our Society,—and have not we a laboratory which is the admiration of all the scientific men who visit us in Bloomsbury-square? Mr. Buott's indictment is a labyrinth of tirade and abuse, and I think I have proved it such." Such was the answer to his indictment, which he (Mr. Buott) would leave as being unanswerable in its absurdity, only remarking that it was quite in keeping with the logic and the spirit which had characterised other members of the Pharmaceutical Council with whom he had had to contend.

The second part of Mr. Mackay's speech was a surplusage of words, to prove what no man in his senses would deny, viz., that the details of the two Bills were very similar. How, indeed, could they be otherwise? If two tailors were to discuss the making of a coat, they would no doubt talk about back and front, and buttons and sleeves, and trimmings and fitting; and if they had to provide a constitution for a Tailors' Society, they would probably agree about short hours and high wages, Saint Monday and plenty of whiskey; but when it came to money matters and government, there was an end to all harmony. When Greek met Greek then came the tug of war; and when tailor met tailor, shears in hand, then it was snip *versus* snap and cutting work. Still faster and more furious would grow the strife, if 2,000 snips, in imitation of their immortal prototypes of Tooley-street, were to say to 6,000 snaps, "We are the men of England, snaps; we will measure you, and register you, and ticket you; you don't belong to us, but you may sit, and stitch, and cross your legs at our feet; and if you'll be good lads, and never ask why we do it, we'll take 2s. from your wages every Saturday!" Would the snaps stand that? They would be arrant fools if they did. Yet that was precisely what the pharmaceutical chemists proposed to the non-pharmaceutical chemists. Mr. Buott reminded the gentlemen who had been present at the previous meeting, that the sin of Mr. Mackay's speech was not one of commission so much as of omission. That gentleman had omitted several ugly facts in relation to the Pharmacy Bill, which, if fairly stated, would have caused every non-pharmacist in the company (except those who intended to become pharmacists by examination) to reject it with indignation. It was not a mere innocent fallacy, but

a pharmaceutical trick, to assume that all chemists and druggists had a common interest in the Pharmacy Bill, when in fact it required that *every non-pharmacist must become an examined pharmacist before he could enjoy a single privilege under the Act.* Mr. Mackay omitted another ugly fact in the Pharmacy Bill, which he (Mr. Buott) would supply,—viz., that, instead of being a pharmacy Bill for the trade, it was a pharmaceutical coercion Bill, for it deprived every druggist who would not pay a guinea to the Pharmaceutical Society of his citizen right to carry on his dispensing business, which he had either bought with his money or won by his industry; that it was, in fact, a violation of the constitutional principle—that every man had a vested interest in his own business. But to his (Mr. B.'s) mind, the ugliest feature of all was, the degrading position in which it would place the registered chemist. Whatever his ability, or his attainments, or social status, he must remain on the outside, and be invidiously pointed out, and actually numbered as inferior to the most ignorant non-examined member of the Pharmaceutical Society. In the name of that ennobling principle, self-respect, he trusted no Briton would so debase himself as to accept such a distinction! The last omission in the Pharmacy Bill he should mention was the most extraordinary one of all, viz., to render it illegal for incompetent persons to sell drugs and poisons. This was the crying evil which had called forth the energies of the Executive Committee of the United Society; which had afforded an excuse to the Medical Council to interfere with the trade; which had given a keen edge and cutting effect to the *Lancet's* gibes; which had excited the alarm of the public, the remonstrances of the press, and the ominous attention of the Government. But strange to say, the so-called Pharmacy Bill, which owes its only possible pretence for existence to this evil, made not the slightest attempt to remedy it! Such were the omissions of this Pharmacy Bill; but he (Mr. Buott) would do its framers justice for sharp-sightedness and strategy, by pointing to one thing that its framers had not omitted. They had, with almost preternatural subtlety, projected a scheme for subjecting the entire body of chemists and druggists to the control of the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Buott then proceeded to point out the advantages of the Chemists and Druggists' Bill.

1. It provided a complete remedy for the great scandal of the trade—pharmacy in ignorant hands; whilst it justified the chemists and druggists in saying to the Legislature, "We have provided an effectual protection to the public against incompetent pharmacy, we now claim protection for ourselves;" and by thus removing a very large proportion of trade competition, it gave increased profit and respectability to those who would qualify themselves. 2. By incorporating all, it would make all equal as citizens, whilst it gave to industry and genius encouragement to struggle for distinction. 3. It exempted all registered chemists and druggists from jury service, and in the event of fatal accidents it would save them from ruinous damages. 4. It gave them a government of their own choice, and a voice in the management of their own affairs. 5. It would destroy all jealousy and strife, elevate the Pharmaceutical Society to the dignity of a collegiate institution, and finally place chemists and druggists on a level with the medical profession.

Looking to their present and future interests, to their independence as citizens and tradesmen, and to the duty they owed to the numerous assistants and apprentices who were to succeed them, he (Mr. Buott) firmly believed that the non-pharmaceutical chemists of Glasgow would support the Chemists and Druggists' Bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER KINNINMONT was decidedly opposed to the Bill advocated by Mr. Buott. It was an attempt to monopolize the sale of drugs, which the Legislature would never sanction. There were numerous drugs essential to the health and comfort of the community now sold by grocers and small shopkeepers, which must necessarily remain open to the operation of free trade. Before legislating for the safe keeping of poisons, it was necessary to define what poisons were; where was the line to be drawn between drugs and poisons? There were certain known poisons of great potency, but there were also numerous drugs which became poisons in proportion as the dose was increased; and any attempt to draw a line of distinction would fail. He thought the Chemists and Druggists' Bill a crude and undigested measure,

whilst the Pharmacy Bill was one that would confer great benefit upon the trade.

Mr. BROWNE observed that the object of that meeting—viz., the judgment of the Glasgow chemists upon the Bill proposed by the United Society—would not be accomplished if each gentleman gave his opinion in a set speech. He would, therefore, with the Chairman's permission, commence a shorter mode of discussion. Mr. KINNINMONT had said that the Pharmacy Bill would confer great benefit upon the trade; he would beg to ask what that benefit was?

Mr. KINNINMONT thought it would be a great advantage to the druggist to be protected by the Registration Clause.

Mr. BUOTT replied, that the druggist had that protection already. He had a vested interest in his own business which no Council or Legislature could either give or take away.

Mr. KINNINMONT remarked that he would be distinguished from the mere druggist.

Mr. BUOTT: The dispensing chemist did not require distinction from the grocer or huckster druggist, but protection from the loss and scandal inflicted upon him by the grocer or huckster's competition and ignorance.

Mr. KINNINMONT thought there were other advantages.

Mr. BUOTT was glad they had come at it at last. Upon Mr. KINNINMONT's own showing, whatever benefit the Pharmacy Bill conferred upon the trade hinged upon the Registration Clause. That clause took the druggist's guinea, but gave him nothing in return; so that the Pharmacy Bill when sifted proved only to be a scheme to create a revenue for the Pharmaceutical Society at the expense of the non-pharmaceutical chemists of the country.

Mr. THOMAS D. MOFFAT feared Mr. KINNINMONT had got a little bewildered through not being accustomed to public speaking.

Mr. JAMES TAIT said it might be remembered that at the late meeting of the Chemists and Druggists' Association he had moved the adoption of the Pharmacy Bill. He had during the week heard and thought much upon the subject. He believed that it would improve his own interests and status in the trade to become an examined member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and from that point of view he thought the Pharmacy Bill and its framers deserved all the praise he had bestowed upon them. He felt that it was his duty to himself to become a pharmaceuticalist, but he felt he had also a duty to perform in relation to his non-pharmaceutical brethren. They had a right to equal privileges as tradesmen, and a voice in the government they supported. That he held to be a just principle, and the birthright of the humblest druggist; and, in the hope that as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society he should have the better opportunity to help his non-pharmaceutical brethren he should join that Society, but he should also be a member of the United Society; and had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—

"That the chemists and druggists of Glasgow recognise the services rendered by the United Society in successfully defending them against the aggression of the Medical Council. That they approve of all chemists and druggists being incorporated in one body as the most effectual means to reform and elevate them as a branch of the medical profession, and that they now form themselves into the Glasgow Association of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists to promote the passing of the Chemists and Druggists' Bill, with such alteration as shall secure to Scotland full participation in its benefits."

Mr. JOHN BLACK seconded the resolution.

Mr. KINNINMONT moved as an amendment—"That neither Bill be supported by the chemists and druggists of Glasgow."

Dr. A. M. ROBERTSON seconded the amendment.

After the amendment had been put to the meeting and lost, the resolution in favour of the Chemists and Druggists' Bill was carried by a considerable majority.

It was then announced that the Chairman, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. John Campbell, the Secretary of the Glasgow Chemists and Druggists' Association, Mr. Black, Mr. Clews, Mr. Harrower, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Tait, and other gentlemen would join the United Society; Mr. William Jardine being nominated Hon. Local Secretary.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct, and to Mr. Buott for his zealous services, the meeting closed at a late period of the evening.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE TRADE.

The members of the United Society have lately been importuned, by agents of the Pharmaceutical Council, to sign memorials in favour of the proposed Pharmacy Bill, and some of them have unwittingly complied with their request, under the erroneous impression that the Bill had been so altered as to embody the essential principles and objects of the United Society, and to receive the sanction of the Executive Committee.

The Pharmacy Bill remains precisely what it was last year, when the chemists and druggists of several of the most important towns in England unanimously rejected it as an injustice and an offence; and when at one of them—Manchester—they felt it incumbent upon themselves to publish a protest against it in the following resolutions:—

"That all dispensing chemists have a right to a voice in what may prove to be a permanent arrangement of the pharmacy question, and, therefore, protest against the Bill about to be proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society, as being partial in character, unsound in policy, and unjust to the large majority of chemists and druggists throughout the kingdom;—and, furthermore, as this Committee cannot acknowledge any governing power over which the chemists and druggists have no control, or which does not emanate from them as a body, they (this Committee) have, therefore, no other course open but to express a firm determination to oppose any legislation of so partial and exclusive a nature, as that proposed by the Bill published in the Pharmaceutical Journal for May, 1864.

"That the above Resolution be printed, and copies sent to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils, and the Executive Committee, and the several Local Secretaries of the United Society.

"Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

"Wm. BOWKER, (Alderman),  
Chairman of Committees.

"T. G. GIBBONS, Hon. Sec."

Since this emphatic denunciation of the Pharmacy Bill, and before the memorial to the Pharmaceutical Council made its appearance, not less than 100 towns have deliberately pronounced in favour of the Chemists and Druggists' Bill as the Magna Charta of the trade.

That those who have not time to study the two Bills may form a correct judgment upon them, it should be remarked:—

1. That the proposed Pharmacy Bill is intended to confirm the Pharmaceutical Society in the privileges and government conferred upon them by the Pharmacy Bill of 1852, and to give them, as a privileged order, a controlling power over all outside chemists and druggists.

2. That it leaves the great scandal of the trade—the sale of drugs and poisons by ignorant persons—untouched.

3. That it violates two great constitutional principles; viz., the vested interest every man has in his own business, and his right to a voice in the government of any institution he is compelled to support. Representation and taxation go together in this country.

4. That it degrades the most respectable and intelligent registered chemist to a position of inferiority to the most incompetent non-examined member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

5. That, whilst rendering the whole trade contributory to the aggrandisement of the Pharmaceutical Society, it offers nothing in return.

The Chemists and Druggists' Bill, on the contrary, provides a remedy for the evil of incompetent people selling drugs, which has been so emphatically denounced by Government; it interferes with no man's right in his own business, but places all chemists and druggists upon a level as citizens and tradesmen, whilst encouraging them to rely upon their own energy and talent for professional distinction; it gathers all non-pharmaceutical chemists into a common fold of incorporation, with mutual interests, equal rights, and a popular representation, and gives a pledge to the Government and to the country, that, in a few years, every man dealing in drugs and poisons shall be an educated and competent chemist.

The Executive Committee have now the pleasure to announce, that in London, where the influence of the Pharmaceutical Council, supported by the wealth and power of several wholesale houses, has been exerted to the uttermost to secure signatures to their memorial, a large majority of the trade, including nearly every member of the United Society, all the other non-pharmacists, and thirty-nine members of the Pharmaceutical Society, have vindicated their independence and their fidelity to the principles of the United Society, by signing petitions to Parliament in favour of "The Chemists and Druggists' Bill."

The Executive Committee have also the gratification to add, that at no previous period has the Society exhibited such a large increase in its members, so much means and moral power, such a united spirit, and so determined a purpose as it now manifests; and they assure its true friends that united, steady, and energetic effort will certainly bring them to the goal of their wishes,—an incorporation of the trade.

Petitions to Parliament, in favour of the "The Chemists and Druggists' Bill," will shortly be sent down to the provinces; and now that the distinction between the two Bills is understood, and the example of London is before the trade, every non-pharmaceutical chemist and druggist will doubtless do his duty to himself and to posterity, by signing a petition for the "Chemists and Druggists' Bill" as his Bill of rights.

By Order of the Executive Committee,

CYRUS BUOTT, Registrar and Secretary.

Offices of the  
United Society of Chemists and Druggists,  
20, New Ormond-street, London,  
January 12th, 1865.

## PROPOSED EXTENDED PHARMACY ACT.

## MEETING OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AT LEICESTER.

We extract the following report from the pages of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*:—

A meeting of the trade was held, on the 20th ult., at the Three Crowns Hotel; Joseph Goddard, Esq., in the chair. Amongst those present we observed, Mr. Cooper, Honorary Secretary; Mr. Salisbury; J. G. F. Richardson, F.C.S.; Mr. F. Parsons; Mr. Clark; Mr. Nettleship; Mr. Merryweather; Mr. Watson; Mr. Berridge; Mr. Butler; Mr. Buzzard, &c. &c.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the objects of the meeting were well known; he would therefore call upon the Honorary Secretary to read a letter which he had received from the President.

Mr. COOPER then read the letter from the President, and the proposed Bill was afterwards read, each clause being discussed seriatim.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Richardson to propose the first resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he had great pleasure in proposing the first resolution:—"That this meeting, having read the proposed Bill for regulating the qualifications of chemists and druggists, published in the number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for May 1864, does hereby express its opinion in favour of the said Bill, as being desirable in the public interest, and in the interest of the body of chemists and druggists." He felt assured that, from the manner they had all received the Bill, it would not be necessary to detain them with any lengthy arguments in its favour. That legislation was required was an acknowledged fact, but a slight difference, as to who should carry out this boon, seemed to threaten the unanimity of their purpose. Three Bills had been brought forward; that of the Medical Council, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the one published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. As regards the first, it had for the present been abandoned; and the latter was not for a moment recognised, as it did not emanate from any responsible body, nor must they view it as representing the opinion of the trade, but a factious opposition, brought forward by some few individuals anxious for the emoluments of office. He believed that the numerical strength of this new society had been greatly exaggerated, and if they deducted the unpaid subscriptions for the past year, it would leave a very different result than that so frequently boasted of. He believed that many had given their five shillings as a donation, to get rid of the constant solicitations of some of its ardent partisans, and were at once dubbed members; he knew several gentlemen who had been so placed on the list, and repeated application had been made for their subscription. He had no doubt of the Bill of the Pharmaceutical Society, as it had the support of the medical profession and the trade, and had met with a most favourable reception from the Government. In conclusion, he would earnestly ask them to assist the Council, for there would, he felt assured, be some opposition offered; but

with the cordial aid and support of the trade it would not avail, and he had no doubt of the result. They would, in a very short time, have to congratulate the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society on having gained their object.

Mr. BERRIDOE rose to second the resolution. Being an outsider, he begged it to be understood that some, not of the Society, were not its enemies; he believed the Council had suffered much odium from the correspondence which was so copiously poured into the columns of the organ of the *United Society*; he had considerable pleasure, therefore, in seconding the resolution.

Mr. NETTLESHIP wished to support the resolution; he hailed the Bill as a deeded boon to the trade, and believed it would have a most beneficial effect. As regards the sale of dangerous drugs by unqualified persons, he was happy to observe that young men well qualified were setting up in large country villages; and the proper restriction would materially benefit these village druggists, and not inconvenience the public, as the simple remedies would still be vended as heretofore. As a deluded member, therefore, of the United Society, for he had given them a donation of 5s., and they had at once dubbed him a member, he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WATSON, in proposing the next resolution:—"That this meeting pledges itself to the active and earnest support of the Pharmaceutical Council in their endeavours to obtain the said Pharmacy Bill, and will adopt such means for that purpose as may be considered most advisable,"—said he had much pleasure in attending this meeting, and hoped that a branch society might be established in Leicester, for their mutual advantage, and to render assistance to the Executive at Bloomsbury-square on all necessary occasions.

Mr. F. PARSONS, in seconding the above resolution, said that at the present he was an outsider, but considered the proposed Bill so thoroughly equitable and advantageous to the whole trade, that it deserved the warm support of all who wished for its welfare and advancement. As soon as business arrangements would allow, it was his intention to become, by examination, a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

#### LEEDS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

##### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The second meeting of the Session was held on the 16th ult., when the President, Mr. HAIGH, delivered the following address:—

"I congratulate the Members and Associates of the Leeds Chemists' Association upon its having safely passed the critical period of the first two years of existence. This is the surest guarantee that we shall hold together as a society, and continue to have these pleasant meetings, which are so well calculated to confirm and strengthen the friendly relations which exist among us, while, at the same time, by their means, we carry out the primary objects of our Association. It is a great advantage also, that by its means, with very little delay, we can so readily meet together to express an opinion, in our collective capacity, on any matter affecting the trade, or upon any subject of general interest, such as the Metrical System of Weights and Measures, Poison Bill, &c. This is important, when it is borne in mind what a disposition there is in the present day—no doubt with the praiseworthy object of improvement—to alter existing regulations of all kinds. Praiseworthy this disposition is, to a certain extent; but, like every other good thing, it may be carried too far. Most desirable it is that every practicable arrangement which can be devised should be brought into operation, for the prevention of accidental poisoning, and I hope that, at no distant date, the intelligence of the age will accomplish this; while, at the same time, powerful medicines shall be as readily procurable as at present, in the constantly recurring cases of urgent necessity. I think there is no doubt of the correctness of the opinion of our Committee in their last report, in which they say, 'It is certain that the greatest attainable security to the public from accident, in the use of poisons, can only be reached by raising the standard of character and education in those who deal in

and dispense them.' It is this intelligence only that can deal with another matter, which may be said to be in immediate connection, and which, I think, no act of the Legislature could reach; I refer to the class of articles which are dangerous if improperly used, in fact, poisonous, but which are *not* included in any list of poisons that I have seen. In point of fact, to answer the question—What is a poison? seems to me more difficult than to answer the question of a late celebrated statesman, 'What is a pound?' Is Salt-petre a poison? Is Tartaric Acid a poison? I have known instances of persons poisoned by both these articles, and yet it could never be considered that these and similar articles should be included in a list of poisons! I mention them, more particularly because they bear upon another matter, respecting which, I think, a word may not inappropriately come from me—I mean shop arrangement. I have seen or read of two bottles of the same size, on the same shelf, labelled 'Soda Tart.' and 'Acid. Tart.' Half an ounce of the latter sent out in mistake for the former produced death. I remember an instance of poisoning by half an ounce of Salt-petre being sent out instead of Epsom Salts. I have seen 'Mag. Sulph.' and 'Zinc. Sulph.' in the same row of drawers, also 'Hydrarg. Chlor.' and 'Hydrarg. Bichlor.' in the same row of bottles. These few remarks will serve to draw our attention to the great importance of careful shop arrangement, and of its absolute necessity in respect to dangerous articles. While I am on this subject I cannot refrain from saying, that if it were for no other merit than the care and pains with which, month by month, the editors of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* bring before the trade the various accidents and disasters occurring from poisons and other matters, the conductors of that Journal would be entitled to our thanks. I am satisfied that the good done in this way is incalculable. I will say here, that for years past I have constantly looked through this report, and also been careful to call the attention of my assistants to it. It cannot do otherwise than cause greater care and thought, and I commend it, not only to the younger members of the trade, but to all of us, how long soever our experience may be.

"In an address like the present, it would seem an unaccountable omission, if I did not make some reference to the British Pharmacopoeia, of which, there is no doubt, it may be said, that it has not been favourably received by a portion of the medical profession and others. It is a satisfaction to me publicly to state, that I do not participate in these unfavourable views. No doubt it has faults, many faults, both of omission and commission. It would be a most extraordinary thing if it had not. It was a great work to accomplish, under unfavourable circumstances, by a number of persons situated at considerable distances from each other, and having many difficulties and prejudices to combat with. I think injustice has been done to these gentlemen, and they have received few thanks, although no body of men could be more properly entitled to them. By their efforts we have now one Pharmacopoeia for the whole of Great Britain. And, although I should like to see some old formulæ reintroduced, I trust, in a little while, the portion of the public whom it more immediately concerns will regard it as entitled to universal adoption; and that, like the British Constitution, it will never be subjected to any revolutionary assaults, but only such well-considered and deliberate alterations and amendments as the intelligence and science of future years may bring to bear upon it.

"With respect to the practical, every-day operations of the shop, I will name one or two things. The new Pharmacopoeia contains the well-known mode of preparing Pilula Plumieri with castor oil. He must have been born a genius who invented this mode of dealing with such a mass. I need hardly say that this article is now called by the jaw-breaking name of Pilula Calomelanos Composita. Another little matter which I will name is, that during the prevalence of influenza in this town, when, the older portion of us will remember, there was such an unprecedented demand for Tinctura Camphoræ Composita that there was not time to prepare it in the ordinary way, the remedy was sometimes made by ascertaining the amount of Opium required, which was contained in Tinctura Opii, and by lessening the quantum of spirit accordingly the article was prepared in a few minutes. Perhaps this might have been done with boiling water, but I think not so well. I mention these little matters, in order that I may submit for the consideration of our

members and associates, the advisability of giving us some papers during the ensuing monthly meetings, upon these ordinary, every-day, practical manipulations, required in our business. I know some members of our Society who can give us valuable information on these matters, and I hope they will do so.

"I am desirous, as your President, of referring to the interesting and clever papers which were read to us by two associates, during the past year. I trust that they will not only favour us again during the present year, but that their excellent example will be followed by others of the young men connected with this Association.

"I also venture to express the wish that the example of our little Association in Leeds, which includes members of both the Pharmaceutical and United Society, could be followed by a union of those societies. The progress and large amount of support which the United Society has obtained throughout the length and breadth of the land, may, I think, be regarded as proof that the object which the Pharmaceutical Society has always had in view, namely, to unite in one society all the members of our business, is in reality the object and wish of the entire trade. If any one will read the publications of both societies, I defy him to come to any other conclusion, than that the object of both societies, and the mode in which both societies would carry out that object, are exactly and entirely identical. If such is the case, I ask, what is there to prevent the amalgamation of the two? In my judgment there is nothing. If a deputation of two or three gentlemen from each society were appointed to meet, who were really wishful to effect this most desirable object, I am confident they would effect it; and the more so, because I have not met, at any time, with any person in our business who did not desire that it should take place.

"The institution of the British Pharmaceutical Conference last year, one of the fundamental objects of which is the promotion of friendly intercourse between all engaged in the practice of Pharmacy, shows very clearly the feeling that exists in the minds of the leading men among us upon this subject."

A vote of thanks having been passed to the President for his admirable address.

Mr. E. YEWDALE read a short paper on "Liquor Ferri Perchloridi, B. P.," the substance of which is given in a note printed in another part of our Journal.

#### LAW AND CRIME.

##### FATAL EXPLOSION—A CHEMIST COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

AT Manchester, on Monday the 19th ult., Mr. Herford, the city coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of Samuel Crowther, photographer, Peter-street, aged 39 years, and his son Arthur, aged two years, who were killed by an explosion of gas in Peter-street, on the previous Saturday. The following was the evidence adduced:—

Mr. Thomas Torkington, beerhouse-keeper, Deansgate, said that he was passing the deceased's shop in Peter-street, at a quarter past five o'clock on Saturday evening, and when about a yard from the window he heard a loud explosion, saw a flash of light, and the glass flew out. Simultaneously the deceased's wife rushed through the door as though the explosion was forcing her. Witness ran into the house, but when he got to the middle door, a smell of sulphur overpowered him and he crept on his hands and knees. He got into the back kitchen where the deceased worked, and he found the child, whose clothes were burning. He carried it into the street, and a woman took it away. Witness went into the room a second time, and found the father in a kneeling position, dead, with his head against some bricks and débris of the wall. Witness procured assistance, and the body was removed. On examining the premises about an hour after the explosion, he found the gable end at the back almost completely blown out, and the place was in ruins. Samuel William Crowther, an intelligent little boy, eight years old, said that he was in the back kitchen with his father, who was making gas from a retort which was on the fire. His father had placed some manganese in the retort, to which he screwed the metal pipe. He then placed it on the fire, and after it had been there about ten minutes he told witness to go out of the room. He did so, washed his hands at a water tub in

the yard, and while there a spark fell just before him. He immediately ran through an iron gate into the street. The explosion took place as he passed through the gate. Witness's brother Arthur was playing in the kitchen while his father was watching the retort. After his father had taken the manganese from the paper bag, witness placed the bag by the side of the fireplace in the front shop. The bag produced was the one that he placed there. Mr. Morris Hughes, joiner and photographer, Dorset-street, Broughton-road, said that he had made some apparatus for the deceased to exhibit oxygen gas, and he called at deceased's house on Saturday afternoon at half-past four o'clock. Oxygen was produced by mixing certain proportions of manganese and chlorate of potash, which were heated on the fire in an iron retort. When witness was at the deceased's house, an order came from Mr. Morgan, Market-place, for some oxygen gas, as Mr. Morgan had had a "blow up," and the gas was wanted that evening. Deceased said he had no apparatus ready, and that he thought he should not "bother with it," as he had no "stuff" in the house. Mr. John Odber, Macclesfield-street, Hulme, said he worked for Mr. Morgan, optician, Market-place. About four o'clock on Saturday witness went to the deceased's shop, and ordered some oxygen gas for an exhibition which was to take place that evening at the Pendleton Mechanics' Institute. The deceased said he could not make it, as his apparatus and chemicals were at Leeds. If, however, Mr. Morgan could find a retort, the deceased said he would accommodate him. Witness procured a mercury retort from Mr. Mottershead's, chemist, and, as it required a tube, he got one from Mr. Morgan's workshop, which was bent, and witness thought it suitable for the purpose. Mr. Morgan gave the witness about 8 lb. of manganese and potash, mixed, and witness took it, with the retort and tube, to the deceased's shop. In accordance with Mr. Morgan's instructions, witness got another pound of manganese at Mr. Mottershead's, and gave it to Mr. Crowther, as Mr. Morgan thought that the mixture required a little more of that article. Mr. Crowther said he would add that pound of manganese to the other. Witness delivered the apparatus and the chemicals to the deceased at five minutes to five o'clock.

Professor Roseoe, of Owen's College, said that, having seen the report of the explosion in that morning's newspapers, and being interested in all matters relating to the manufacture of gas, he wrote to Captain Palin, the chief constable, for permission to make a complete investigation of the case. That permission was given him, and he visited the scene of the explosion. He obtained a bag containing a black substance which had been found in the fireplace in the deceased's shop. On examining it at his laboratory, he found that it was composed of chlorate of potash, manganese, and powdered coal, or possibly lampblack or soot. He thought it most likely that it was lampblack or soot which had been added for the purpose of adulterating the manganese. He had reason to know that such adulteration took place, and that accidents sometimes resulted from it. A case happened about a year ago, but fortunately did not result in personal injury, the explosion occurring from the circumstance that what purported to be manganese was nothing but powdered coal. The addition of powdered coal, soot, or lampblack, to manganese, made a substance about as explosive as gunpowder. A proper mixture for oxygen was about three parts of chlorate of potash to one of manganese. He had not thoroughly analysed the substance found in the bag at the deceased's house, except that he found it contained the articles he had named, and that it was explosive. He carefully examined three lots of manganese furnished to him by police-constable Davenport. One lot, which was stated to be from Mr. Morgan's, from which that was taken to make the mixture sent to Mr. Crowther, was adulterated with about 25 per cent. of soot or powdered coal; he believed it to be soot. Another lot furnished by Mr. E. G. Hughes, druggist, Cateaton-street, from whom Mr. Morgan had said he purchased the manganese, was pure; and a third lot, procured at Mr. Mottershead's, was also pure. The adulteration of manganese with soot and coal was becoming very common, and it was accompanied with serious effects. At this season a great number of persons might be making gas from manganese, to be used in pictorial and other exhibitions; and if the manganese was not pure very serious consequences, as in the present case, might ensue. An accident might happen to his students, who were constantly working among such

chemicals, both at the College and at home. They might even purchase some of this very material, and be seriously injured. Bearing all these things in mind, he thought that it was his duty to come forward and state the result of his investigations.

Mr. Morgan said that, having an exhibition at the Pendleton Mechanics' Institute which would require the use of oxygen gas, he commenced at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon to make some of that gas. After he had made a small quantity, which he found was not sufficient, he sent his boy to Mr. Hughes's shop for the "usual quantity" of chlorate of potash, and oxide of manganese. He stated "usual quantity," because Mr. Hughes knew that he was in the habit of purchasing it in proportions of 7 lb. of potash to 3 lb. of manganese. The boy returned with two parcels, one containing 6 lb. of the chlorate of potash, and the other containing 3 lb. of manganese. Witness placed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of manganese in a parcel by itself, and mixed the remainder with the chlorate of potash. He then took about 1 lb. of the mixture, placed it in a sheet-iron retort, and proceeded to make the gas in the usual way. After the retort had been on the fire about a minute it exploded; witness's right hand was injured, and the room was filled with smoke. He was not a chemist, but he had made oxygen gas about twelve years; and thinking that he might have made a mistake as to the proper proportion of manganese he told his man to get another pound to be added to the mixture that was spared, and to take the whole to Mr. Crowther. Witness also thought that the explosion might have occurred from a stoppage in the metal or india-rubber pipe, which conducted the gas from the retort to the purifier. The materials with which he made the first lot of gas, and which was manufactured without accident, were also got at Mr. Hughes's shop. In addition to the chemical mixture which witness sent to Mr. Crowther, he also forwarded a purifier and connexions to two gas bags, but they were not used, as Mr. Crowther had a bottle [purifier] of his own. Witness saw Mr. Crowther at a quarter past five o'clock, and Mr. Crowther told him that the gas was being made, and that it would be ready in a quarter of an hour. When witness heard of the explosion on Saturday night, he remarked to his wife that, as it was the second that had occurred from the use of the same mixture, he thought there must be something wrong with that mixture. He called at Mr. Hughes's shop after eleven o'clock that night, to ask whether the chemicals he had sent were all right, but he did not see Mr. Hughes. If Mr. Crowther used all the mixture witness sent him, (which, with the pound of manganese purchased at Mr. Mottershead's, would weigh  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) except that produced, he used three or four times too much.

Charles Holt, Mr. Hughes's porter, said he served Mr. Morgan's boy with the chlorate of potash and manganese on Saturday. He sent 6 lb. of potash, because that was all they had in the shop. He took the manganese from a drawer in the shop which, when empty, was filled from a large tin kept up-stairs. The manganese given to police-constable Davenport, and handed by him to Professor Roscoe, was taken from the same drawer. Nothing black, such as soot or lampblack, was added to the manganese given to Mr. Morgan's boy.

Mr. E. G. Hughes, who volunteered his evidence, said that he was perfectly certain that nothing but manganese, the same as that supplied to the policeman for Professor Roscoe, was given to Mr. Morgan's boy. He had no powdered coal on his premises; lampblack was both lighter in weight and more expensive than manganese, and as to soot he had not any.—The Coroner: Not in the chimneys?—Witness: No; they were cleaned only last week.—Witness added that he did not think he was accountable for the state of manganese after it left his shop, especially when it was not analysed till after the lapse of two days. After the examinations of Edward Wood, Mr. Morgan's boy, and police-constable Davenport, Mr. Morgan, in reply to the Coroner, said that the manganese he received from Mr. Hughes, and a portion of which was handed to Professor Roscoe, was not adulterated by him in the slightest degree.

The room was then cleared, and after half an hour's consultation the Jury expressed a desire to see Mr. Hughes.—The Coroner told him that the Jury considered it was proved that the explosive material which had caused the deaths of Mr. Crowther and his son had been supplied by him, and he

cautioned him that, if he had anything to say it would be written, and might be used against him.—Mr. Hughes repeated that it was impossible anything could have been mixed with the manganese before it went out of his shop.—The Jury then briefly consulted, and returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Hughes, who was committed for trial at the assizes. The Coroner offered to take bail, which was furnished.

#### ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.

William Parker, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Wyley and Brown, wholesale chemists and druggists, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for robbing his employers. The peculations were artfully committed, and had been going on for some time.

#### BAD MONEY.—A WISE PROVISION IN AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

About a fortnight since, Mr. H. Nash, chemist, and keeper of a District Post-office, 48, Great Marylebone-street, was summoned by W. Procter for the sum of 5s. Procter had cashed an order on the Savings' Bank with the defendant, and on the evening of the following day called with a bad five-shilling piece, which he said he had received there, and demanded 5s. His Honour was about to decide in favour of the plaintiff, when the defendant urged that he was not liable, on the ground that there was a notice, in accordance with one of the provisions of the Act of Parliament, conspicuously placed in his shop, that after money had once been received and paid, no question as to its goodness or weight could be afterwards entertained. Therefore the plaintiff was nonsuited.

#### CONVICTION OF A CHEMIST FOR DEFRAUDING THE EXCISE.

On the 24th ult., M. J. Sherratt, chemist and druggist, of Pendleton, was charged before the Salford magistrates with preparing, mixing, and selling methylated spirit without a licence. From some facts which came to the knowledge of the Inland Revenue Supervisor, a watch was put on the defendant's house, and a man was stopped as he was coming out with a bottle of spirit in his hand. The defendant contended that it was a cordial mixture, and contained, as well as the spirit, quinine, and Bell's mixture. It was accordingly sent to London to be analysed, but no traces of the last-named ingredients could be found. The magistrates imposed the lowest penalty possible; namely, on one count, £12 10s.; and on the other £25: total, £37 10s.

#### GOSSIP. \*

MR. JOHN WOOD has commenced business as family and dispensing chemist at No. 9, Market-street, Faversham.

Mr. Roberts, dispensing chemist, is about to remove from Mercers'-row to No. 21, The Drapery, Northampton.

Monsieur Henri Molle has commenced business as perfumer, &c., at No. 26, Melsom-street, Bath.

The business of the late Mr. C. W. Eddy, chemist and druggist, No. 30, Crown-street, Finsbury, is now carried on by the former assistants of the deceased, Messrs. J. S. and F. Knight.

Messrs. White Brothers have succeeded their father, Mr. John W. White, as chemists and druggists, No. 7, Guildhall-square, Carmarthen.

Mr. Henry Cripps has succeeded to the business of Mr. Robert Clark, chemist and druggist, Market-place, Devizes.

Mr. Benjamin Sharp, pharmaceutical chemist, has succeeded to the business of Mr. Charles Friske, Carr and Northgate-streets, Ipswich.

Claims on the estate of Mr. William Toyee, late of Kidsgrove, chemist and druggist, are to be sent to the widow, Mrs. Louisa H. Toyee, Kidsgrove.

Mr. Charles H. Ridley has succeeded to the business lately carried on by Mr. Heelas, family and dispensing chemist, No. 64, Minster-street, Reading.

Mr. Thompson Temperley has succeeded Mr. James Elliott as family and dispensing chemist, No. 107, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

James Elliott, chemist and druggist, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has assigned all his estate and effects to Mr.

\* The smallest contributions to this monthly budget of trade gossip will be gratefully received.

John Ismay, wholesale chemist, and Mr. J. T. Coltman, provision dealer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. Baxter, of Wisbeach, has been appointed druggist to the Union.

Mr. W. J. Gardiner, dispensing chemist, has removed from Dove-street, Norwich, to new premises, No. 42, London-street.

Mr. George Jeffery has taken Mr. Bass's business in High-street, Tring.

Mr. W. L. Dobinson, chemist, Bishopwearmouth, has passed the major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, at the St. George's Hall, Edinburgh.

Mr. A. Rooker has commenced business as family and dispensing chemist in Worcester-street, Bromsgrove.

Mr. W. N. Vance (late of Boileau and Boyd's, Dublin), has taken the chemist and druggist's establishment, lately occupied by Mr. J. S. Cattanach, Main-street, Bray. Claims on the estate of Mr. J. S. Cattanach are to be sent to Mr. W. N. Vance.

Mr. W. Paterson, druggist, of Aberdeen, intends going abroad, and his business is for disposal.

Mr. Robert Spencer, chemist, High-street, New Shoreham, has been appointed distributor of stamps for the district.

Mr. John Davidson has succeeded to the chemist and druggist's business of Mr. Duncan Craib, Macduff.

Messrs. Leonard and Sons, chemists and druggists, Sheffield, have given up business, and their stock-in-trade was disposed of on the 4th instant.

The co-partnership under which the Bathgate Chemical Works, Glasgow, were carried on has been dissolved, and the business will now be conducted by Mr. James Young, one of the members of the seceding firm.

The business of the late Mr. W. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, of Treycynon, Aberdare, is for disposal by private contract.

George Howard, chemist and druggist, No. 167, Great Ancoats'-street, Manchester, has assigned all his estate and effects on trust to Mr. H. Heep, chemist, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Mr. H. Ibbotson, salesman, Denton.

Mr. John Smith has withdrawn from the firm of Calverley, Smith, and Co., manufacturing chemists, New Accrington, and the business will be for the future conducted by Mr. Joseph Calverley.

Dr. Piesse lately delivered a lecture before the Royal Horticultural Society on "Perfumes, Flower Farming, and the methods of obtaining the Odours of Plants." The lecture was illustrated by living plants, and was specially addressed to young gardeners intending to emigrate to some of the warm British Colonies. The beautiful process of *enfleurage*, as practised by the flower farmers of Var, was minutely described. A full report appears in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* for the 6th instant.

Of the success of the proposed Dublin International Exhibition, which will open in May next, there can be no doubt. Applications for space have poured in from all quarters, and a very striking display of the world's art and industry may be anticipated.

On the 1st of next month J. Chalmers Morton, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Society of Arts "On London Sewage, from the Agricultural Point of View."

*Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry.* Part XXIII.—The present part of Watts's Dictionary will be particularly acceptable to the physicist, as it contains one of the most elaborate, and at the same time one of the most condensed articles on the subject of magnetism that it has yet been our lot to criticise. The correlations of magnetism with the other forces are treated of at length with great lucidity, and the important subject of diamagnetism receives the attention it deserves. The pharmacist will find much interesting and valuable matter under the headings of *MALIC ACID*, *MANGANESE*, *MANGANIC ACIDS*, *MANNA*, *MANNITE*, *MANURES*, *MARGARIC ACID*, and *MEEONIC ACID*.



*S. C. (Maidstone).*—Quinine wine may be sold without an excise licence. See letter from the Inland Revenue Office upon this subject in our issue of December 15, 1863. We are afraid that the article you refer to would be regarded as a proprietary medicine, liable to stamp duty.

*E. A. W. (Ledbury).*—We have little doubt that the man you describe is a swindler, but the publication of your letter would expose us to an action for libel.

*H. D. and Co. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).*—The reply to "Nil Desperandum," on page 123 of our number for last August, refers to the latest formulæ given for this popular nostrum. Formulæ are also published in Squire's *Companion to the British Pharmacopœia*, and in Cooley's *Cyclopædia*. We cannot give an opinion as to the relative value of the different receipts.

*A. B. G.*—Pelletier's quinine dentifrice is said to be made by the following formula:—Prepared red coral, ʒij.; myrrh, ʒi.; disulphate of quinine, gr. xij. to xv. We are unable to supply you with a formula for the second preparation. The label you have forwarded to us is certainly liable to stamp duty.

#### THE DEGREE OF PH. D.

*R.*—The German degree of Ph. D. is granted at the Universities of Bonn, Giessen, Erlangen, Rostock, Brunswick, etc. It is not easy to define the qualification required to obtain this distinction. Residence at the University for a few weeks, the payment of about £50 in fees, and the presentation of good testimonials with a thesis of some sort, will, we believe, qualify the candidate for his degree. Some of the German Universities do not even require the attendance of the candidate, but sell their diplomas through their foreign agents. The *Chemical News* exposed this traffic in degrees some time ago. See that journal for October 3, 1863.

#### LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

Mr. Edwin Yewdall, of Leeds, writes:—"In making the Liq. Ferri Perchlor., many chemists have obtained a black solution, which, when added to spirit of wine, deposited a basic salt. This may be remedied by heating the mixture after the addition of the nitric acid to 190° or 200°, when binoxide of nitrogen is given off, and the mixture changes to a clear dark red, the evaporation should then be conducted to the required quantity, and the product will be found to answer all the tests of the *Pharmacopœia*."

#### THE TITLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

The following remarkable epistle has been addressed to us:—

#### "MR. EDITER OF THE CHEMIST."

"MR. EDITER SIR,—My mate and me have been a arguing the point why some of the Doctor shop chaps call themselves farmersatical chemists and I says I knows it is those as grows their own physic in their own gardens, so as I am a better scholar than he I agreed to write and ask if you wouldnt mind a telling us if I am rite."

"Your humble Obedient servant,

JOHN GRIFFITHS."

After reading the above, we naturally asked ourselves the question that is so often displayed on the dead walls about London—"Who's Griffiths?" We think we know the joker, but we will not ruin his prospects by publishing his real name.



#### The Book of Perfumes. By EUGENE RIMMEL.

Mr. RIMMEL's "Book of Perfumes," which is one of the most acceptable and artistic Christmas books that has yet appeared, has arrived too late to receive the notice it deserves in the present number of our Journal. In our next, however, it shall have due attention.

*Proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.*—We have received the Proceedings of the Bath meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which contain much interesting and valuable matter. The way in which the various subjects proposed for consideration by the Conference in 1864 have been treated, is an earnest of the attention which will be paid to those set forth for the present year. The very beautiful microscopic drawings of Mr. Brady, that elicited so much admiration at the Bath meeting, have been most cleverly reproduced by Mr. Tuffen West.



LONDON, JANUARY 14, 1865.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, Bow-Lane, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

**QUERIES**—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

**SUBSCRIPTION.**—The subscription to the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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The *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is published on the Fifteenth of every month, and regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

Everything intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until 9 a.m. on the morning previous to publication.

## TRADE POLITICS.

The leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society have been making great efforts to obtain the support of the members of the trade for their proposed Bill, and the result of their activity has not been unsuccessful. We learn from the opening article in this month's *Pharmaceutical Journal* that at Canterbury every chemist in the place signed in favour of the Bill; that at Leicester all signed but one, the paper having 43 signatures; that at Brighton 45 dispensing chemists signed out of 52, and besides these 31 assistants also signed; and that in Manchester 116 names were attached to the memorial, and of that number only 37 were those of pharmaceutical chemists.

This result certainly surprises us when we remember that the Bill has been framed by the Pharmaceutical Council for the purpose of increasing the power of their Society, and that it offers the chemist and druggist nothing beyond simple registration, and a possible participation in the disbursements of the Benevolent Fund. If chemists and druggists, not connected with the Society, are willing to place themselves under the control of the Pharmaceutical Council, without claiming a vote in the election of any new member of that body, they deserve to be treated as men of inferior rank. By resigning the right of self-government they prove themselves unworthy of any higher position than that of bondsmen.

We do not believe, however, that the chemists and druggists throughout England will be disposed to follow the bad example set by their brethren in Leicester after reading the report which we print in another column. They will see through the falsehoods and absurdities uttered by Messrs. Richardson and Berridge, respecting the United Society and ourselves, and will not be influenced by misrepresentations which have been repeatedly exposed. Mr. Richardson probably received instructions of the same nature as that famous direction to counsel—"Bad case, abuse plaintiff's attorney;" but his desire to serve the Pharmaceutical Council led him to say too much. The statement that the United Society is ruled by two or three men who only seek their own advantage is so absurd that we need not waste words to refute it. We may remind our readers, however, that a member of the Pharmaceutical Council publicly expressed himself satisfied with the constitution of the Executive Committee in a letter printed in our journal for last October.

Mr. Berridge speaks of the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* as the organ of the "Dis-United Society," and complains of the correspondence which has appeared in our columns. Our subscribers, however, know very well that we do not represent the interests of a single society, but those of the great body of the trade. We have never refused to insert any report likely to interest our readers, and a glance at the Index to our last volume will show that we have devoted considerable space to independent meetings of the trade. If we are the organ of the United Society we must also be considered the organ of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which has had our hearty support from the first. As to our correspondence columns they are open to writers of all shades of polities. We have never rejected a letter from a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and we may safely say that the space devoted to the admirable letters of a gentleman on the Pharmaceutical Council has exceeded that given to the contributions of any correspondent connected with the United Society. We have warmly advocated that Society's scheme for incorporating the trade, because we know that the principles upon which it is based are sound. We cannot afford to take one-sided views of trade questions, for we are supported by all classes of chemists and druggists.

It is pleasant to turn from the report of the Leicester meeting to the address of the President of the Leeds Chemists' Association. Mr. Haigh speaks upon trade politics with gentlemanly calmness, and does not traduce one body in the attempt to advance the interests of another. We think with him that the United and Pharmaceutical Societies ought to work together to secure proper and adequate legislation for the trade. The Executive of the United Society cannot, however, support the Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council. They have a far better measure of their own, which provides for the safety of the public and the elevation of all chemists and druggists; and we are glad to find that they are now getting up petitions to Parliament, praying that the "Chemists and Druggists' Bill" may be granted. Let there be union between the United and Pharmaceutical Societies by all means, but let it not be a union that degrades the former.

## WORTHLESS EVIDENCE.

The want of a public prosecutor has long been felt in this country, as many cases have arisen in which guilty persons have escaped punishment from the absence of such an officer. Whether the evils attendant on the institution of this office would, or would not, more than counterbalance the advantages, is a matter for the consideration of the strictly legal journals. But we believe that few persons will be found to support the desirability of private individuals undertaking this responsible and onerous duty.

A case, however, has recently occurred, where a gentleman of some scientific renown has come forward as public prosecutor, and has obviously greatly influenced the verdict of the court before which he appeared. We allude to the part played by Mr. E. H. Roseoe, in an inquiry that took place at Manchester respecting the death of two persons by an explosion. The evidence given at the inquest is reported at length in our news columns, and may be thus epitomized: Mr. Morgan, an optician at Manchester, in making some oxygen gas, by heating chlorate of potash and manganese in an iron retort, had a slight explosion, wounding his hand. The materials used on this and on former occasions were obtained from a Mr. Hughes, a chemist and druggist in Catton-street. After the accident, Mr. Morgan sent the materials and the retort to a Mr. Crowther, who, proceeding to heat the retort in the usual manner, produced an explosion, which killed both himself and an infant child in the same room.

Some of the materials employed by the unfortunate man were not placed in the retort, but remained in a paper bag, which was afterwards taken possession of by the police. These facts having been deposed to, Mr. E. H. Roseoe, who described himself as Professor of Chemistry at Owen's College, volunteered his evidence. He stated that he had read an account of the accident in the newspapers, and feeling that a *thorough investigation* was demanded, he had visited the scene with the police, and had obtained the bag containing the remainder of the mixture. His revelations respecting this precious bag were as follows:—

"I took it to my laboratory at the College, and examined its contents. They were a mixture of chlorate of potash, manganese, and a black substance—either lampblack, powdered coal, or soot. The latter, I believe, has been added for the purpose of fraudulently adulterating the manganese. I have reason to know that such adulterations are very often made."

Other samples were obtained by the police, which were also submitted to Mr. Roseoe. Upon these he made the following observations:—

"One specimen, which was said to come from Mr. Morgan's, and which was no doubt the same as this in the bag, instead of being manganese, contains about 25 per cent. of soot or powdered coal, but most probably soot. The other specimens were said to have come—one from Mr. Hughes, chemist, Cateaton-street, and the other from Messrs. Mottershead and Co., Market-place. They were both pure manganese. I have nothing more to remark, but I thought it my duty to come forward and make this statement, because these things have occurred before; really it is a most serious, although common thing. At the present time of the year accidents from ignorance upon this point are especially liable, because persons make use of this oxygen gas for Christmas exhibitions. An accident of this kind might happen to any one of my College pupils, who, in working at home, often use the oxygen gas, and who go to chemists' shops to get their chemicals."

Mr. Hughes, on examination, declared that he had no manganese but what was perfectly pure, and that it was impossible that the porter who served Mr. Morgan's boy could have obtained either soot or powdered coal to mix with the manganese.

The jury, after retiring for half an hour, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Hughes, and he was committed for trial at the next assizes, being afterwards admitted to bail.

With the sufficiency or insufficiency of the evidence to eliminate Mr. Hughes we have not now to deal; that will be a subject for the jury to decide, and one with which the Press ought to have nothing to do until after the trial. But we cannot help calling attention to the discreditable character of Mr. Roseoe's evidence. After playing the part of an amateur detective, in a manner that would commend him to the notice of the individuals who keep Private Inquiry Offices, he states, that he has examined the mixture, and finds it to contain chlorate of potash, manganese, and a black substance—either lampblack, coal, or soot; he does not know which! Could any admission be more damaging to the reputation of an analytical chemist than that he was unable to distinguish between soot, powdered coal, and lampblack? A very slender knowledge of the value of chemical materials would have informed him that lampblack was not likely to be used as the adulterating agent, inasmuch as its value is double that of manganese. A child's penny magnifying lens would have enabled him to distinguish between the particles of coal and those of soot. By the slightest chemical analysis either of these three bodies could be distinguished from one another; and yet, in a most serious case, Mr. Roscoe comes forward unsolicited and gives evidence, without ever having made any examination that would render it of any value.

#### AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE minutes of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of this Association prove that our American cousins have done something for the advancement of the art and science of Pharmacy during the past year. It cannot be said that the Association is flourishing, but it is satisfactory to find that the blighting shadow of the great war has not destroyed its vitality. Compared with any of the annual meetings held before the commencement of the war, the late gathering at Cincinnati was a poor demonstration of pharmaceutical activity; but had its only result been the prevention of disorganization, all interested in pharmacy would have been pleased to hear that it had taken place.

In the address of the President, Mr. J. Faris Moore, of Baltimore, the baneful influence of the war upon the prosperity of the Association is noticed; and a fervent hope is expressed that before the next annual meeting the blessings of peace may visit America, and the members be permitted

to meet with friends long separated from them, and enjoy those benefits of association which have so long been denied them.

We will not review the various papers read in answer to the scientific queries proposed at the last meeting, until we see them printed at length in the "Proceedings," as the notices of them in the minutes are too brief to be interesting. The following queries were proposed and accepted for the next meeting; and we print them, as they may suggest subjects for investigation to members of our own Pharmaceutical Conference:—

Query 1st.—The seeds of *Cimicifuga Racemosa* are numerous and easily obtainable. What are their characteristics, properties, and chemical constituents?

Query 2nd.—*Gillenia Trifoliata* and *Stipulacea* are found extensively diffused throughout the United States. Their roots are known to resemble *Ipecacuanha* in medical properties. Could they be made to substitute that costly drug, and would Fluid Extract, Wine and Syrup of *Gillenia* be available for use as substitutes for the corresponding preparations of *Ipecacuanha*?

Query 3rd.—The Salts of *Sanguinarina* are employed to a considerable extent in some of the western cities. How do they compare with the Galenical preparations of the root, and what are their best combinations and modes of administration?

Query 4th.—Which process for Camphor Water is to be preferred, that of the U. S. *Pharinacopeia* or of the British *Pharmacopeia*?

Query 5th.—Could the Poppy be profitably cultivated in any part of the United States for the production of Opium and Poppy Seed Oil?

Query 6th.—Can Citric Acid be profitably produced in this country, from Currants, Gooseberries, or Tomatoes?

Query 7th.—Can Peach Kernels be profitably used to procure the fixed and volatile Oil of Almonds?

Query 8th.—Commercial Honey is much adulterated with, or substituted by artificially prepared Syrup. How can the fraud be detected?

Query 9th.—What is the best strength of Alcohol for the extraction of the several officinal Gum Resins, with a view to the production of eligible liquid representatives of the drugs?

Query 10th.—A good permanent preparation of Pumpkin Seeds, (Pepo, U. S. P.), is a desideratum, with a view to its convenient use as a Taenifuge remedy. What is the best, with a formula?

Query 11th.—What is the most convenient form of apparatus adapted to common use, for regulating the temperature at or below 160°, 140°, and 120°, respectively, as directed in the evaporation of some of the officinal extracts?

Query 12th.—What are the causes of the decomposition of the Syrups and other Vegetable solutions, the best precautions to prevent it, and the best means of restoring such preparations which have deteriorated?

Query 13th.—In what preparations may Glycerin be used to prevent the deposition of apothecies? What is the minimum quantity that will answer the purpose, and will such preparations bear dilution?

Query 14th.—How far is Glycerin capable of substituting Alcohol in extracting drugs for pharmaceutical preparations? Would such substitution be economical?

Query 15th.—Is the cultivated Valerian, produced in New England, of equal quality with that imported from England and Germany, and are there any characteristic differences by which they may be distinguished?

Query 16th.—The so-called Naphtha or Benzine derived from the rectification of coal oil is very variable in properties. How far do these properties fit it for use in Pharmacy, and what are the relations, if any, of specific gravity and solubility among these hydro-carbons?

Query 17th.—What indigenous articles of the *Materia Medica* can be properly and profitably cultivated?

During the past year death has thinned the ranks of the Association. Among the names of those who are gone, are Franklin Bache, John Meakim, and George W. Weyman. All these names, but particularly the second, are familiar to English students of Pharmacy.

#### CO-OPERATION.

BEFORE the passing of "The Companies' Act of 1862" those who ventured to advocate the principle of "co-operation" for industrial undertakings were generally set down as Socialists, Communists, or St. Simonians, and their opinion that consumers should enjoy the profits of production was denounced as dangerous. The opposition to "co-operation" ceased on the passing of the Act referred to, and shrewd men of business now acknowledge the principle to be a sound one. We do not believe that it is applicable to every branch of trade and industry, and do not wish to see private firms entirely superseded by Limited Liability Companies and Co-operative Societies. As we believe, however, that our readers may derive great advantage from "co-operation" we refer them with great pleasure to a letter received from the directors of the Wholesale and Export Drug Company (Limited). The object for which this Company is established, namely, "to enable the chemist and druggist to participate in the profits of his wholesale orders as well as his retail sales" is so good, that it commends itself to the judgment of all. As we understand that the directors propose to recommend a bonus to be given, in addition to the dividends, upon all continuous

accounts, the undertaking will be sure to grow into a large business through the self-interest of its customers.

It is a most gratifying feature of the undertaking, that it promises to the prudent, struggling trader a slow but certain relief from the daily cares of his business existence. Let any chemist and druggist reflect how different his position would now be if, for the last ten, fifteen, or twenty years past he had shared in the gain of his wholesale orders, as well as the earnings of his retail sales. Look at the following results, extracted from the Government returns, of "co-operation" in far less profitable businesses than the wholesale sale of drugs:—

Name of Society.	Share Capital Dec. 31, 1862.	Profits realized during 1862.	Equal to 1882 of		
			£	£	Per Cent.
Co-operative Store ..	8,777	18	9,413	0	107
Equitable Pioneers ..	33,961	5	17,434	1	51
Co-operative Provision Store ..	8,416	8	4,672	6	55
Industrial Co-operative ..	9,651	6	4,336	5	44
Co-operative Manufactory ..	65,172	10	4,972	14	7
Co-operative (Corn Mill) ..	23,126	12	9,842	1	42
Industrial Co-operative ..	2,674	15	2,372	10	88
Industrial .. ..	17,959	13	5,646	16	31
Co-operative .. ..	1,962	6	1,202	11	61
Industrial (Corn Mill) ..	4,812	12	2,009	7	41
Industrial Co-operative ..	16,562	1	1,517	6	9
United District (Flour) ..	10,134	6	3,446	14	34
Co-operative Friendly ..	2,995	6	3,134	13	106

We wish the profits of the proposed business of the new Company to be shared by those who create them, and we confess that we should like to see all the shares taken up by the trade, even if held only by single shareholders, for this would secure an extensive business connexion.

## A REVIEW OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

BY J. C. BRAITHWAITE AND J. C. BROUH.

### XI. NEW AND ALTERED PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULÆ.

#### POWDERS.

THE PH. BRIT. contains just three more of this class of medicines than the PH. L. did, six of which are additions, others have undergone alterations or modifications, and eight are omitted.

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS.—*Compound Powder of Almond.* This is identical with the Confectio Amygdalæ of the PH. L. and E. which is now transferred to the powders. No formula was given by the D. College. It contains eight parts of Almond in every thirteen parts. Dose, 60 to 120 grs.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.—*Antimonial Powder.* The Pulvis Antimonii Compositus of the L. College has been already noticed in a former number.\*

PULVIS AROMATICUS.—*Aromatic Powder.* This preparation is composed of the same ingredients as the Confectio Aromaticæ of the L. College with the exception of the Water and Prepared Chalk; there is, however, a slight alteration in the proportion of the different ingredients. It contains about one part of Cinnamon in nine parts. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drachm.

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS.—*Compound Powder of Catechu.* This is a modified formula of the D. College, half of the Kino being replaced by the same weight of Rhatany. The L. and D. give no formula. It contains one part of Catechu in every two and a half parts, and is aromatic and astringent. Dose, 15 to 30 grains.

PULVIS CRETE AROMATICUS.—*Aromatic Powder of Chalk.* This is a new preparation, and is very similar to the Confectio Aromaticæ of the L. College. It contains one part of Chalk in every four parts. Dose, 30 to 60 grains.

PULVIS CRETE AROMATICUS cum Opio.—*Aromatic Powder of Chalk and Opium.* This is another new preparation, consisting of the Pulvis Crete Aromaticus, to which a little Opium has been added. It contains one part of Opium in every forty parts. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ cum Opio.—*Powder of Ipecacuanha with Opium.* This is the Pulvis Ipecacuanha Compositus of the L., E., and D. Colleges, and appears under a new name. The formulae of the three Colleges are of the same strength,

and contain one part each of Opium and Ipecacuanha in every ten parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS.—*Compound Powder of Jalap.* This contains the same ingredients as the formulae of the L. and D. Colleges. The preparation of the PH. BRIT. contains more Ginger than that of the L. College, but less than that of the D. The E. formula omits the Ginger. One part of Jalap is contained in every three parts. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

PULVIS KINO cum Opio.—*Powder of Kino with Opium.* This formula is the same as the Pulvis Kino Compositus of the L. College, which has been introduced into the PH. BRIT. under a new name. It contains one part of Opium in every twenty parts. Dose, 5 grs. and upwards, according to the quantity of Opium required.

PULVIS RUEI COMPOSITUS.—*Compound Powder of Rhubarb.* This is the well-known Gregory's Powder, and corresponds to the formulae of the E. and D. Colleges. No process is given by the L. It contains one part of Rhubarb in four and a half parts. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drm.; 5 to 10 grs. for children.

PULVIS SEAMMONII COMPOSITUS.—*Compound Powder of Seammony.* This most nearly resembles the formula of the L. College, but is materially reduced in strength as far as the Jalap is concerned; three ounces of Jalap being ordered in place of four ounces of the Hard Extract. According to Mr. Squire,\* the process of the L. College yields about 50 per cent. of Extract. Three ounces, therefore, of Jalap are about equal to one and a half of Hard Extract, so that the amount of this ingredient is reduced nearly one-third. It contains one part of Seammony in every two parts. Dose, 10 to 20 grs.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.—*Compound Powder of Tragacanth.* Contains the same ingredients as the formulae of the L. and E. Colleges, but the proportion of Sugar is slightly increased, whilst the quantities of the other ingredients are diminished. It contains one part of Tragacanth in six parts of the powder. Dose, 10 to 60 grs.

OMISSIONS.—Pulvis Aloes Compositus, L.; Pulvis Aluminis Compositus, E.; Pulvis Antimonii Compositus, L., E., D.; Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, L.; Pulvis Cretæ Compositus, L., E., D.; Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio, L., E., D.; Pulveres Effervescentes, E. and D.; Pulvis Salinus Compositus, E.

#### SPIRITS.

Important alterations have been made in this class of medicines. No less than thirteen that were formerly included in the Pharmacopœias of the L., E., and D. Colleges have been omitted; four new ones have been introduced, and others have had their strength so materially increased that they may almost be looked upon as new preparations.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS.—*Spirit of Ether.* This formula is the same as that of the E. College, which termed it Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici. The formula for the Spiritus Ætheris Compositus (Hoffman's Anodyne Spirit) of the L. College, contained, in addition, a small quantity of the compound known as Ethereal Oil, which, being very difficult to obtain and expensive, was too frequently replaced by spurious compounds; and its value as a medicinal agent being somewhat doubtful, it is, we think, very properly omitted. The Spiritus Ætheris of the PH. BRIT. contains one part of Ether in every three parts. Dose, 30 to 60 minims.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—*Spirit of Nitrous Ether.* The formula for the production of this compound is entirely new, and much diversity of opinion exists as to the efficiency of the process, and the qualities of the preparation obtained by it. We are ordered to prepare it by submitting to distillation a mixture of Nitrite of Soda, Sulphuric Acid, and Rectified Spirit, collecting in a receiver kept very cool. At a recent Pharmaceutical Meeting, Dr. Redwood is stated† to have made the following remarks upon the processes of the PH. BRIT. for obtaining Nitrite of Soda and Spirit of Nitrous Ether:—"The Pharmacopœia process for the preparation of Nitrite of Soda was, as he believed he had been the first to notice, quite unequal to the production of the article in a state fit for the purpose to which it was applied. The salt produced by the process was a variable mixture of nitrite, nitrate, and carbonate, together with Caustic Soda, if much heat be applied." "The use of a salt made by the Pharmacopœia process in the preparation of Spirit of Nitre, was objec-

tionable on account of the uncertainty belonging to it; but if a good and reliable nitrite could be obtained at a suitable cost, the use of such a salt would probably afford the best means of producing Nitrous Ether. Rather than use the so-called nitrite of the Pharmacopœia, he would prefer to employ the nitrate, which could be obtained in a state of purity, and would therefore yield Spirit of Nitre in a more uniform state than the other. It must be admitted that not only the production, but even the composition of the nitrites was involved in some doubt. They appeared, in their decomposition with acids, to give off Binoxide of Nitrogen, rather than Nitrous Acid. The Pharmacopœia process was founded upon the assumption that Nitrite of Soda would yield Nitrous Acid, and produce pure Nitrous Ether in solution in Spirit. Even if it did this, it remained to be proved that a pure solution of Nitrous Ether was equivalent to the old 'Sweet Spirit of Nitre.' He thought they should be cautious in such a case, how they were led away by the notion of having a pure product. There were many substances used in medicine, in the arts, and as articles of diet, which owed their excellence to what some might call their impurities; that is, to the presence of bodies that could not be clearly defined. They were not simple definable bodies, but still they had virtues and excellences. The old 'Sweet Spirit of Nitre' he considered to be one of these. It was a complex body in which Nitrous Ether was only one ingredient, and there were others on which its useful and agreeable qualities might depend." And he concluded by stating, that "he doubted whether mere solution of Nitrous Ether in Spirit would form the best Sweet Spirit of Nitre."

Mr. A. J. Roberts read a paper "On Nitrate of Soda" at the same meeting, and exhibited a specimen of Spirit of Nitre prepared from the impure Nitrite of Soda, which had a specific gravity of .840 (rather lighter than Ph. Brit., which gives .843), and which, he stated, "possessed the property of dissolving Balsam of Copiba when mixed in equal volumes, which is not the case with the Spirit of Nitre usually sold. The specimen was quite fresh; but some distilled a few weeks back, though free from acid at first, became strongly acid in the course of four or five days."\*

Dr. Garrod, from the remarks made in his lectures on the Ph. Brit., appears to entertain a more favourable opinion of the preparation of the Ph. Brit. than do many others, and states, † "When properly prepared, it contains from five to six per cent." of Nitrous Ether. Mr. Squire‡ remarks, "The preparation will always be of uncertain strength, in consequence of the variable composition of the Nitrite of Soda, made according to the Pharmacopœia. This substance is a mixture of Nitrate, Nitrite, Carbonate, and Caustic Soda, and will in no case fulfil the conditions laid down in the Pharmacopœia test. It will contain of Nitrite from five to twenty-five per cent. (never more), and the strength of the Spirit of Nitrous Ether will be influenced accordingly." Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drm. to 2 drms. in Water.

ALCOHOL.—(Absolute) Alcohol. This process is that of the E. College slightly modified. No formula was given in the Pharmacopœia of the L. College. It is placed in Appendix B among the "Articles employed in Chemical Analysis."

ALCOHOL AMYLCUM.—Amylic Alcohol (Fouzel Oil) is included among the list of "Articles employed in the preparation of Medicines" in Appendix A, and is employed in the preparation of Valerianate of Soda. Directions were given for its purification in the Pharmacopœia of the D. College, but it found no place in that of the L. or E.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS.—Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. This is a new process, differing from that of either College, but most nearly approaching to that of the D. We are ordered to distil a mixture of Carbonate of Ammonia, Strong Solution of Ammonia, Volatile Oil of Nutmeg, Oil of Lemon, Rectified Spirit and Water, and the product obtained by this process is greatly superior to that produced by the L. formula, which ordered a mixture of Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, Carbonate of Potash, Bruised Cinnamon, Bruised Cloves, Lemon-peel, Rectified Spirit and Water. The substitution of the volatile oils for the crude substances is an obvious improvement, whilst it contains a larger quantity of Carbonate of Ammonia and Spirit, possesses a superior flavour,

and does not change in colour by keeping. A writer, when treating of this preparation in the *Lancet*,\* remarks—"With a view to improving the formula, a collection of samples was made by the London Committee for the purpose of analysis, and in many cases the mode of preparation was communicated by the manufacturer. The consequence is, that the new *Spiritus Ammonia Aromaticus* leaves nothing to be desired, and the success which has attended the experiment of consulting practical men, instead of simply theorising on the subject, should be remembered when preparing future editions." Dose, 20 to 60 minims in a little Camphor Water.

SPIRITUS ARMORACÆ COMPOSITUS.—Compound Spirit of Horse-radish. Remains the same as the formula in the Pharmacopœia of the L. College, but the quantity of nutmeg is slightly reduced. No formula were given by E. or D. Colleges.

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI.—Spirit of Chloroform. This is intended as a substitute for the preparation formerly and improperly termed "Chloric Ether." At one time it was made by submitting a mixture of Spirit and Chlorinated Lime to distillation; and, subsequently, by mixing Spirit and Chloroform and submitting to distillation; more recently by a Simple Solution of Chloroform in Rectified Spirit, but as thus prepared it was found to vary very greatly in strength, there being no authorized formula for preparing it. In reference to this preparation a writer in the *Lancet*† remarks—"It was asserted that Chloric Ether before distillation deposited the chloroform when mixed with water, but that after distillation it was perfectly miscible with water. This may have been true; but, if so, there can be little doubt that the original mixture contained too much Chloroform, and that a portion of this was lost in the process of distillation, so that a weaker Chloric Ether was obtained, which did not precipitate when diluted with water. The Pharmacopœia has therefore, ordered a solution of Chloroform in spirit, but containing so little Chloroform that it is perfectly miscible; and this preparation completely represents the old Chloric Ether and is, in fact, identical with it." There are many who hold a contrary opinion, however, and consider that the product obtained by direct distillation of the chlorinated lime and spirit to be vastly superior, and attribute the difference to the presence of certain bodies allied to Chloroform, which pass over with it during the process of distillation. The Spiritus Chloroformi of the Ph. Brit. contains one part of Chloroform in every twenty parts. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. It is often prescribed in doses of 10 or 20 minims, to impart sweetness to draughts, and to disguise nauseous flavours.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS RECTIFICATUS.—Rectified Pyroxylic Spirit. Why this has attained a place in the new Pharmacopœia does not appear very evident. It has been considered to be narcotic, sedative, and anti-emetic, and is asserted to be useful in allaying sickness in certain forms of gastric disturbance, and has been likewise employed to check cough and expectoration in phthisis and bronchitis. Dr. Garrod‡ remarks, "Personally I have but very slight experience of its efficacy, but I cannot help being strongly impressed with the idea, that where it has proved efficacious, its value has depended rather on the contained impurities than to the true methylic alcohol, of which it is chiefly composed." It was included in the list of Materia Medica in the Pharmacopœias of the D. College, but found no place in that of the L. or E. Dose, 10 to 40 minims.

The remaining spirits are prepared upon one uniform plan, by dissolving one part of the active ingredient in nine parts of Rectified Spirit, so that each contains one part in every ten. With the exception of Spirit of Camphor, they are all very much stronger than the corresponding compounds in the old Pharmacopœias, and are identical with that class of preparations ordered by the D. College under the title of "Essences." Some of the best authorities consider this change as a great mistake, and prefer the old method of preparing the medicinal spirits, by distilling them directly from the herbs, flowers, &c.

SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI.—Spirit of Cajuput. This is a new preparation, which has found no place in former Pharmacopœias; it is used as a liniment in rheumatism, &c. Dose, 10 to 50 minims.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.—Spirit of Camphor. This is rather

\* *Pharm. Journ.*, Vol. vi. 2nd Ser., p. 356.

† *Lancet*, February 20, 1864, p. 221; and *Medical Times and Gazette*, March 5, 1864, p. 248.

‡ "Companion to the Pharmacopœia," Second Edition, p. 16.

\* March 5, 1864, p. 281.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Medical Times and Gazette*, March 5, 1864, p. 219.

weaker than the Spirit of Camphor of the L. College, or the Tincture of Camphor of the D.; they both contain one part in eight parts, whilst this consists of one part in ten.

**SPIRITUS JUNIPERI.**—*Spirit of Juniper.* This preparation contains about ninety-five times as much Oil of Juniper as the corresponding preparation of the L. College. In former Pharmacopœias it was termed Spiritus Juniperi Compositus, and comprised other ingredients which have now been omitted. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

**SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ.**—A preparation under this name, obtained by the distillation of the flowers with Rectified Spirit, was authorized by the E. College, but found no place in the L. or D. It was very much weaker than the Spirit of Lavender of the present Pharmacopœia. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

**SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.**—*Spirit of Peppermint.* This is about forty-seven times the strength of the Spirit of Peppermint of the L. College. No formula was given by the D. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

**SPIRITUS MYSTICÆ.**—*Spirit of Nutmeg.* The preparations obtained by the formulæ of the L. and E. Colleges were very weak, and produced by distilling the crude Nutmegs with proof Spirit and Water. The D. College gave no formula. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

**SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.**—*Spirit of Rosemary.* This preparation is sixty-four times the strength of that of the L. College, although the Ph. Brit. states it to contain only thirty-one times as much Oil of Rosemary. English Oil of Rosemary is directed to be employed; but from the great scarcity of this article, it is next to impossible to comply with the instructions given; and should a great demand at any time arise for it, it could not be obtained. The foreign Oil of Rosemary, on the other hand, is very subject to adulteration with Oil of Turpentine, and when not so adulterated, has generally a terebinthinate odour. Many, therefore, consider the method of obtaining this Water, by distillation of the plant with Rectified Spirit, as directed by the E. College, to be the best process.

**Omissions.**—Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, L.; Spiritus Ætheris Oleosus, D.; Spiritus Ammoniac, E.; Spiritus Ammoniac Foetidus, L., E., D.; Spiritus Anisi, L.; Spiritus Carui, L., E.; Spiritus Cassiae, E.; Spiritus Cinnamomi, L., E.; Spiritus Lavandulae Compositus (see Tinctura Lavandulae Compositus); Spiritus Menthae Viridis, L.; Spiritus Menthae Pulegii, L.; Spiritus Pimentæ, L., E.; Spiritus Vini Gallici, L.

#### JUICES.

These are an entirely new class of medicines, and were first introduced, we believe, by Mr. Squire. They are stated "to be excellent preparations," so it is to be regretted that more of them were not introduced, as Hyoscyamus Digitalis, &c. Dr. Garrod,\* however, very justly remarks: "We must not forget that their strength is liable to considerable variation, dependent on the season. In a wet season, the juice is much more dilute than when the weather has been for a long time dry. The activity of the juice is greatly augmented by the concentration of the sap."

Three only find a place in the Ph. Brit.

**Succus Conii.**—*Juice of Hemlock.* This is directed to be prepared by bruising the fresh leaves of Hemlock in a stone mortar, pressing out the juice, and to every three measures of juice adding one of the Spirit; setting aside for seven days, filtering, and keeping it in a cool place. Twelve minims of this preparation is equal in strength to one grain of the Extract. Dose, 30 to 60 minims.

**Succus Scoparii.**—*Juice of Broom.* This is made by treating the Broom Tops in the same manner as directed for Succus Conii. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 dram.

**Succus Taraxaci.**—*Juice of Taraxacum.* This is directed to be prepared from the Dandelion root, by the same process as the other two. It is considered to be the representative of Liquor Taraxaci, which has long been in use for medicinal purposes, although not before introduced in the Pharmacopœias. As met with in the shops, the Liquor Taraxaci differed very much in quality, owing to the different methods by which it was prepared. It is, therefore, gratifying to see a definite process introduced into the new Pharmacopœia. Dose, 2 to 4 drachms.

#### SUPPOSITORIES.

This is another class of remedies that have hitherto found no place in our Pharmacopœias. Two only have been introduced, in reference to which a writer justly remarks in the *Lancet*\*—"As many other things besides these are employed as Suppositories, it would have been more to the purpose to have given a formula for a convenient suppository mass, to which any active ingredient might have been added." We should have thought also that the Cacao Butter would have been found better adapted for forming the basis than the mixture of White Wax and Lard, with Sugar or Glycerine ordered.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACINI TANNICÆ.**—*Suppositories of Tannic Acid (Tannin Suppositories).* The basis for this is composed of Prepared Lard, White Wax, and Glycerine, and each suppository contains two grains of Tannic Acid.

**SUPPOSITORIA MORPHICÆ.**—*Suppositories of Morphia.* In these the basis is composed of Prepared Lard, White Wax, and Sugar, and each suppository contains a quarter of a grain of Hydrochlorate of Morphia.

#### SYRUPS.

Four additions have been made to this class of preparations, six have undergone modification, and twelve have been discarded.

**SYRUPUS AURANTII.**—*Syrup of Orange.* This is now made by the addition of one fluid ounce of the Tincture of Orange-peel to seven fluid ounces of Syrup, instead of with Orange-peel, boiling Water, and Sugar, as directed in the old Pharmacopœias. It contains one part of the Tincture in every eight parts, and is less liable to fermentation than the Syrup of the old Pharmacopœias. Dose, 2 to 3 drachms.

**SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS.**—*Syrup of Orange Flower.* This is a new introduction, and an elegant adjunct to medicines. It contains one part in every seven parts, and 72 parts by weight should measure 54. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. In our article on "the Waters of the Ph. Brit." we omitted to notice Aqua Aurantii Floris. It appears in the *Materia Medica*, under the heading "Aurantii Aqua;" but although not prepared in this country, might, at least, have been enumerated among the "Waters."

**SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.**—*Syrup of Iodide of Iron.* This is only a slight modification of the process of the E. College. We are directed to combine the Iodine and Iron at a gentle heat, and to filter into the Syrup previously prepared, and mix. Each fluid drachm contains nearly six grains of the Iodide. 43 parts by weight should measure 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  parts. Dose, 20 to 60 minims.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.**—*Syrup of Phosphate of Iron.*† This new addition to the Pharmacopœia has been already noticed in a previous article, to which we refer our reader.

**SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI.**—*Syrup of Hemidesmus.* This is the formula of the D. College. None appeared in the Pharmacopœia of either the L. or E. Colleges. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

**SYRUPUS LIMONIS.**—*Syrup of Lemon.* Prepared in a similar manner to that of the E. College, but with the addition of a little Lemon-peel, which is doubtless an improvement; the quantity of sugar, too, is rather less. The old L. formula resembled the E., but contained a small quantity of Spirit. No formula was given in the D. Pharmacopœia. Mr. Squire says—"The Lemon-juice should be first filtered from the suspended mucus in order to make a nice bright Syrup." The product should weigh 56 and measure 41 parts. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

**SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.**—*Syrup of Poppy.* A new process is given for this preparation, which was included in the Pharmacopœias of the L. and E. Colleges, but found no place in that of the D. Mr. Barnes‡ considers it to be "a better preparation than that of the L. Pharmacopœia. The Spirit separates the albuminous matter, the presence of which in the old preparation made it prone to ferment." Dr. Redwood remarks: § "The Syrup made by this process appears to be good; but the process, to say the least of it, is a very awkward one; and it is difficult to understand why this should have been selected in preference to other equally efficient and more manageable and economical processes." Mr.

\* March 5, 1864, p. 281.

† *Chemist and Druggist*, Vol. v, p. 92.

‡ *Medical Times and Gazette*, February 20, 1864, p. 218.

§ *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Vol. v, 2nd Series, p. 477.

Squire\* also states: "In the E. formula no Spirit was ordered In the L. the same amount as in the British, but to be added at the end of the process, which was useless. In the new process it is added to the cooled decoction, and thus coagulates the albuminous matters; the filtered Liquor now being made into a Syrup with the Sugar, will be preserved from fermentation, even in hot weather." It contains one part in nearly two and a quarter parts. The product should weigh 56 and measure 41 parts. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms; for children, 10 to 20 minims, increasing cautiously in consequence of their susceptibility to the influence of opium.

**SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ.**—*Syrup of French Rose (Syrup of Red Roses, Ph. Brit.).* This process much resembles that of the E. and D. Colleges, but the Syrup obtained is not quite so strong. No formula was given in the L. Pharmacopœia; the hundred-leaved Rose (*Rosa Centifolia*) being employed in making the Syrup of Rose of that College. The product of the Ph. Brit. should weigh 23 and measure 17½ parts. It contains one part in seventeen and a quarter parts. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

**SYRUPUS SCILLAÆ.**—*Syrup of Squill.* This formula nearly resembles those of the L. and D. Colleges. The L. gives no formula. It contains one part in every seventeen parts, and the product should weigh 50 and measure 37½ parts. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

**SYRUPUS SENNAE.**—*Syrup of Senna.* This may be said to be a new process, as it materially differs from the old formulae, and is much stronger; Oil of Coriander is substituted for the bruised Fruit of Fennel in the L. formula, and Refined Sugar for the Treacle of the L. and E. Cold Water is used for extracting the virtue of the Senna leaves instead of boiling; and a little Rectified Spirit holding the Oil of Coriander in solution, is also added to the cold liquor before the Sugar is added. No formula was given by the D. College. The Syrup contains one part in every two parts, and should weigh 21 and measure 16 parts. It is said to be an agreeable form of administering this drug. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

**SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.**—*Syrup of Ginger.* This is the formula of the D. College again, and consists in adding one fluid ounce of Tincture of Ginger to seven fluid ounces of Syrup (as in Syrup of Orange). Both the L. and E. prepared it from the Rhizome by the agency of Water. It contains one part in every eight parts. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

**Omissions.**—*Syrupus Aceti, E.; Syrupus Acidi Citri, D.; Syrupus Altheæ, L., E.; Syrupus Coeci, L.; Syrupus Croci, L., E., D.; Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ, E.; Syrupus Morphiaæ Acetatis, D.; Syrupus Morphiaæ Muriatis, D.; Syrupus Rhamni, L., E.; Syrupus Rose Centifoliae, L., E.; Syrupus Sarzæ, L., E.; Syrupus Violæ, L., E.*

\* "Companion to Pharmacopœia," 2nd Edition, p. 157.

**HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.**—A short time since, two children were charged at the Wisbeach Police-court with stealing several bottles of homeopathic medicine from the shop of Mr. Tinnel. It was said in court, that they had eaten the contents of more than twenty bottles, "without being either better or worse for it." The children were dismissed with a reprimand.

The Spanish Government has issued a Royal Order, fixing as follows the import duties on the undermentioned articles:—

	Spanish Flag.	Foreign Flag.
	R. C.	R. C.
Hydrochloric Acid ..	7 00	8 40
Nitric Acid ..	40 00	48 00
Sulphuric Acid (common) ..	16 00	19 20
Protosulphate of Iron ..	9 00	10 80
Chloride of Potassium ..	9 90	11 90
Nitrate of Soda ..	8 00	9 60
Salts of Tin ..	108 25	129 90

The sponge business has now become a prominent department of industry in the Bahama Islands. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and nets annually about 20,000 dollars.



#### PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR.—A gentleman, whose communication to you bears the signature of "An Outsider," stated that I was last year deputed "to obtain the signatures of the wholesale druggists" to the requisition addressed to the Pharmaceutical Council, in reference to an extension of the Pharmacy Act. Your correspondent is under a misconception. I have already been constrained to assure the readers of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* that the requisition in question did not originate either with the Pharmaceutical Council or the United Society. I must now go a step further, and say that I am solely responsible for it. It is perfectly true that I brought the matter under the consideration of principals in the wholesale houses, and others; and that I apprised several gentlemen of my intention to draw such a requisition, and had their concurrence beforehand to the purport of it; also that it was cordially supported: but incorrect to suppose that I acted from instructions, or at the instance of others in the matter.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

30, Bucklersbury, London,

B. B. ORRIDGE.

January 12th, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR.—I infer by the letter of a "Country Druggist," that he had himself expended five or six hundred pounds in fitting up a shop in a small town or village, and, consequently, would be rejoiced at the passing of an Act containing such a clause as No. 3 in the proposed Bill of the chemists and druggists.

Under such circumstances probably many of us would do likewise; but are the hands of "country druggists" quite clean? Are we, I may say, not guilty of keeping vinegar, mustard, spicess of all kinds, rice, black lead, bird seeds, starch, tea, coffee, and chocolate? I might add, split peas, figs, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, all of which I have seen with my own eyes exposed for sale by very respectable druggists. Do not these things belong "legitimately" to the grocer's business? Certainly these articles are in daily request, and are sold without any compunction on our part. It is useless to say that these things are part and parcel of a druggist's business; they are sold by him for similar reasons to those by which the grocer is induced to keep simple drugs. The public ask for them, and he gets a profit by them.

I must beg to refer the "Country Druggist" to my letter, in which I disclaimed sordid objects as my motive in writing it. I cannot, of course, expect him to believe that assertion. Probably he will not deny the fact, that there are hundreds of very remote villages scattered through the land, in which no one, ever so enterprising, would dream of laying out such a sum as the one mentioned, in fitting up a shop. The requirements of the public cannot be kept within certain limits, for disease is not confined to localities. It is a painful truth, "that many an educated man is struggling hard for a living;" but his position is not worse than that of a labourer incapacitated by some temporary attack of illness from earning bread for his family, and forbidden by Act of Parliament from obtaining aid on one hand, and by poverty on the other, from seeking assistance of the doctor.

I am fully inclined to believe that the Legislature will adopt such measures as to enable the public to procure drugs, simple and useful in their character, as heretofore, at the same time placing dangerous ones in the hands of those who by a greater experience, rather than by a desire to be made "persons of importance," are better qualified to handle "edged tools."

Maidstone, January, 1865.

Yours, &c.,

THOS. FARDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR.—About a week ago a member of the Pharmaceutical Society asked me to sign some kind of a petition, and also a moderate sized roll of printed matter, the object of which, he stated, was merely to prevent any one, after a certain time, commencing business as a chemist and druggist, unless he passed an examination. I said the United Society had the best and most rightful claim to the support of the trade; but, however, as he said nothing to which I could dissent, I signed his petition. But I have since learned it is intended to place those who are now M. P. S. over the heads of those who are not, and to publish to the world that the M. P. S.—by payment and otherwise—are superior in education and abilities to all their brethren, and that they are the only persons who can be trusted with compounding prescriptions accurately, or prescribing for simple ailments, which is in direct opposition to well-known facts, and to place the general body of chemists at the feet of the Pharmaceutical Council.

The petition has these objects in view, and if I had put my signature to it knowingly, I should consider myself a disgrace to the great body of dispensing chemists. But, Mr. Editor, I have no doubt but you will give me credit for a better and more honourable principle. My signature was obtained by a partial and worthless statement, and therefore a false representation, and I have not the slightest doubt that many of my brethren in the trade have been misled in a similar manner.

I cannot help saying that the attempt to obtain the signature of any non-pharmaceutical chemist, to any such petition, is a most gross and abominable piece of impudence on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society, and not to be submitted to.

I would ask each and every chemist,—When will you awake to your position, and boar yourself; the time is short, and the enemy is quietly undermining your house while you sleep, and shortly it will totter and fall, and you will be inevitably crushed in the ruins. Deceive not yourselves by thinking the Pharmaceutical Society will attend to your interests, but remember how that body acted in the case of the Juries' Bill. If you would maintain your rights and privileges you must do something. If you are not a member of the United Society you must become one (the charge is a mere trifle, which all can afford), and send a subscription to the Incorporation Fund. If you have joined the Society,

and have sent a subscription, induce others to do the same. Put forth your whole strength, and be not penny wise and pound foolish. Never rest until you are placed, where you have a just and undoubted right to be,—on an equality in the eyes of the public with all other chemists. I beg to enclose my card,

And am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
ANTI-HYPOCRITE.

December 30, 1864.

[Our correspondent's exhortation will not repair the mischief he has done in signing the petition. It is absurd to complain of the agents of the Pharmaceutical Council for obtaining signatures by specious representations. If men are so foolish as to sign documents without reading them, they must take the consequences.—ED. C. AND D.]

#### GLASGOW CHEMISTS' MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a statement of mine in the report of the Glasgow Chemists' Meeting, in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 15th, viz., that "the last £50 was given to Edinburgh with a grudge."

This is correctly reported to have been stated by me, but from what I have heard since the meeting, I believe such was not the case.

By publishing the above, you will oblige,  
Yours respectfully,  
THOMAS D. MOFFAT.

3, Union-street, Glasgow,  
December 23rd, 1864.

#### THE WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Sir,—Will you kindly permit the Directors of the Company to express the pride they feel at the success that has hitherto followed their undertaking, more than one thousand shares having been agreed to be taken in a single day by chemists and druggists alone, who will, in the majority of instances, bring a trading account with them.

The Directors deem it right to state, that it was their original intention to have offered the shares of the Company to the trade and the public almost at the same time, but, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the money market, they deemed it desirable to defer this arrangement. This delay has operated most favourably, as it has given the Directors more time to seek the exclusive support of the trade.

While thus endeavouring to keep the proprietary interest as much as possible in the hands of the chemists and druggists, the Directors wish to give notice, that they purpose closing the share list very shortly, by placing the remaining shares (if any) upon the open market.

As a preference will be given in all future issues to original shareholders, it is desirable that gentlemen wishing to secure an interest in the Company should send in their applications for one or more shares at once.

The Directors take this opportunity of sincerely thanking all those who have kindly promised their support, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on their part to secure judgment and economy in the government of this undertaking.

For prospectuses, form of application for shares, &c., please apply to the registered offices of the Company.

By order of the Board,  
C. F. BURR, Secretary.  
11, Great Carter-lane, City,  
January 9, 1865.

#### A CANADIAN PARACELSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—For the benefit of your subscribers, I enclose about the most unique specimen of a medical advertisement it has ever been my lot to meet with. It was given to me by one of your subscribers here, who does not approve of the surgical monopoly attempted your side the water.

I think, on perusal, you will find it worth a space in your Journal. The wording, even, may enlighten some of your benighted countrymen as to advertising.

Yours truly, J. V. M.

Montreal, Canada East.  
P.S.—I fancy the United Society would like to have the original to peruse.

The Advertisement referred to by our correspondent is as follows:—

"BUSINESS CIRCULAR NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully announces his commencement of business in Duke-street, Le Breton's Flat, Chaudiere, Ottawa, C. W., and thanks such as have already patronized him. His Drugs being pure and effectual, Groceries unadulterated and good, Stationery, Optical, Photographic Goods, &c. &c. &c., useful and elegant, and all to be sold very cheap, he hopes to obtain a liberal share of public favour. But business men generally, and particularly men in the medical line, being, when commencing, frequently misrepresented, to the injury of their character and interests, and as Dr. Macauley is liable to, and has been misrepresented, he would now remind the reader, that envy, malignity, frustrated dishonesty, and unprincipled rivals in business, may be found everywhere, and of course in Ottawa too: hence, many misrepresentations, &c. Therefore, now, the first time publicly, and, probably, once for all, Dr. Macauley respectfully intimates that in the year 1852 he went from Canada to Europe, where for several years he studied medicine and its auxiliary sciences under the instruction of distinguished Professors, in demonstration whereof he has in his possession the requisite documentary evidence; and, moreover, that of about one hundred cases of various kinds of sickness treated by him within the past three months, not a single death has occurred. On this point, however, he will not now unnecessarily obtrude a list of names on the attention and time of the reader, nor issue any vulgar egotism even to promote his medical business. The vanities, subtleties, and conceits of Avicenna, Paracelsus, and numerous other medical scolastics, and sophists of ancient, and the duplicities and chicaneries of Hahnemann, the disseminator of the great homoeopathic humbug, and of a host of other garrulous doctors of modern times, have tended to destroy confidence in medical skill. Yet, some there are, doubtless, who believe in the errors, &c., of the ancient, and many a dupes of the modern schools. Bleeding has mired thousands to the grave; and homoeopathy, with its infinitesimal doses and decap-

tive precepts, is guilty of permitting the death of many every day, even now. Moreover, it is quite within the power of any intelligent adventurer by writing a medical essay, and possessed of a few friends in a certain quarter, and a few dollars in his pocket, to obtain such a medical document or diploma as will enable him to procure in Canada a licence to practise medicine. And is not the practice of "crimining" for presents, (ribes), in extensive use in several medical schools? The distinction between "licentiate" and "quack" is more in name and idea than in verity and fact; may, the word licentiate includes both the competent and the quack doctor. Both classes are virtually blended and compounded together. And a medical licence may or may not be a licence to kill. That it may not be to kill, the public should be neither too credulous as to malicious reports, nor too simple when pried by the uneducated charlatan; and further, of the facts just defined, they (the public) should carefully take note, for they are not generally known; and when needing a physician, inquire only for the one under whose treatment the greatest number of cures and the fewest deaths have occurred. And now, in conclusion, Dr. Macauley would state that in view of all the above defined facts, and of circumstances inferable therefrom, he prefers to be useful more as a pharmacist and chemist, in his own laboratory, &c., than as a visiting physician, but will, nevertheless, when called upon behalf of any poor sufferer, dispense or prescribe, as the case may require.

"JOHN MACAULEY, M.D."

"MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT.—Keep it before the public, that of the eunice agents of the times, none surpass Alison's Restorative Pills, Adams' Balsamic Cough Mixture, Simpson's Cathartic Powders, and Gregory's Ointments for all diseases of the skin. Country Agents, such as small storekeepers, if only able to read, can make 300 per cent. per annum, i. e., treble their money in one year, by selling these medicinies. Any amount over 5 dollars may be ordered of Dr. Macauley, the sole Agent for Central Canada. Twenty-five per cent. allowed. All letters, &c., to be post-paid, and to contain a postage stamp for reply. Printed Instruction will accompany the medicine.

"JOHN MACAULEY, M.D."

VALUE OF A COMMON HERB.—The Rev. Oswald Cockayne, in his curious collection of documents illustrative of "Leechdoms, Wort Cunning, and Starcraft of Early England," tells the following story:—"The locksmith at Teddington told me that he had broken the bone of his little finger, and for two months it was grinding and grunching, so that he felt sometimes quite wrong in himself. One day he saw Dr. —— go by, and told him; he said, 'You see there that comfrey; take a piece of the root of it, and cham it, and put it to your finger, and wrap it up.' The man did so, and in four days his finger was well. This story struck me the more, since comfrey is the *comfreya* of the middle ages, and the *σύμφυτον* of the Greeks, both which names seem to attribute to the plant the same consolidating virtue."



SINCE the commencement of the month there has been more trade doing in Chemicals at the late low prices. The further reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank is likely to give a better tone to both buyers and prices. A good many parcels of Tartaric Acid have been sold at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4d., and small lots at 1s. 5d. now holders, are firmer at the latter price. Only moderate sales have been made in Citric Acid at 1s. 7d. Oxalic remains quiet at 9d. to 9½d., only small sales making at the former price. A good business has been done in Chlorate of Potass at 12d., which is rather better. Sal Acetos remains quiet at 11½d. Prussiate of Potass remains dull and nominal at 11½d. More inquiry for Bichromate, and several parcels sold at 6d. Iodine is rather more in demand at 5½d. A large business has been done in Quinine. English having declined 3d. per oz. the price is now steady at 5s. 9d. Pelletier's has declined to 5s. 5d., at which price a fair business has been done. Soda Crystals are more in request, and makers are firm at 90s. ex ship. Ash is steady at 1d. 15-16ths to 2d. per degree. Cream Tartar advanced to 102s. 6d. to 105s., but is again quiet. Small sales in Sulphate of Copper have been made at 27s 6d. to 28s. Flour of Brimstone is dull at 11s. 6d. to 12s. A good business has been done in Bleaching Powder at 11s. to 11s. 6d., which is about 6d. dearer. Sal Ammoniac is steady at 36s. for seconds, and 38s. for firsts. Sulphate of Ammonia in good demand at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. according to quality. Alum is steady at our quotations. Refined Saltpetre is quiet at 35s. to 35s. 6d. cash, f. o. b. Linseed Oil remains dull, and prices are rather cheaper; spot 33s., Hull 32s. 6d., and forward 34s. to 34s. 3d. Rape is steadier, brown 43s., and refined 46s. 6d. to 47s.

Canada Pot and Pearl Ashes are rather cheaper. No change in Rosin. Turpentine is rather better, last sales made a 6s. for French. A good business has been done in Petroleum at 2s. 1½d., but market is now quiet.

The usual sales of Drugs, owing to the holidays, have not taken place, and with the exception of a few articles in which small sales have been made by speculators scarcely any change has taken place. The first auctions will be held on Thursday next. A large business has been done in Rhubarb at prices showing an advance of 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., the common and middling kinds have been the most in request, at from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; some fine has brought 6s. 9d. to 7s. A good business has been done in Oil Cassia, last sales made at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d. Also in Oil Anniseed business has been done at 6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d. Camphor is lower, 200 eases China selling at 85s. Turmeric is about 1s. dearer, good Bengal selling at 24s. Cochineal is better, and a fair business doing. Gambier is more in request at 22s. 6d. to 23s. for good quality, and Cubeb 26s. to 27s. Cutch is quiet, small sales made in good Rangoon at 23s. 6d. to 24s. Nothing done in Gums worth reporting. Ipecaeuana is steady at 8s. to 8s. 6d. A few lots middling and fair Tinnielly Senna sold at 5½d. to 7d. Shellac is rather cheaper for the common kinds; good orange is firmer. China Galls have sold to a moderate extent at 63s. to 64s., and Japan at 54s. A few lots Galangal Root sold at 15s. to 16s. 6d. Star Anniseed easier, 150 eases sold at 105s. to 125s. In Dyewoods a few lots Jamaica Log sold at 70s. to 75s., and Jamaica Fustic at 110s. to 115s. Red Sanders is cheaper; last sales at 90s. to 92s. 6d. per ton. In other goods no change.

## PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.	77 6	92 6	87 6	97 6
French	60 0	85 0	60 0	80 0
Oporto, red	46 0	47 0	45 0	48 0
Sicily	72 6	75 0	79 0	75 0
Naples, white	65 0	76 0	65 0	80 0
Florence, white, red.	85 0	90 0	87 6	95 0
Bologna, white	80 0	85 0	80 0	85 0
ARROWROOT. (duty 4½ per cwt.)	90 0	25 0	100 0	105 0
Bermuda, per lb.	1 4	1 9	1 9	1 11
St. Vincent	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 8½
Jamaica	0 4	0 7½	0 5½	0 7
Other West India	0 3	0 4½	0 5	0 6
Brazil	0 2½	0 3	0 2	0 3½
East India	0 3	0 5	0 3½	0 6
Natal	0 4½	0 8	0 6	10
Sierra Leone	0 4½	0 5	0 5	0 5½

## ASHES, per cwt.

Pot, Canada, 1st sort	30 6	31 0	31 0	31 6
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	33 0	0 0	35 0	0 0

## BRIMSTONE,

rough, per ton	165 0	170 0	165 0	0 0
roll	195 0	210 0	185 0	190 0
flour	240 0	250 0	230 0	260 0

## CHEMICALS,

Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4	0 0	0 2½	0 0
Citric	1 7	0 0	1 5	0 0
Nitric	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5½
Oxalic	0 9	0 9½	0 8½	0 8½
Sulphuric	0 0½	0 1	0 0½	0 0
Tartaric crystal	1 4½	1 5	1 5½	1 5½
powdered	1 5½	1 6	1 6	0 0
Alum	125 0	130 0	130 0	140 0
powder	140 0	145 0	155 0	0 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½	0 6	0 5½	0 6
Sulphato	270 0	290 0	270 0	295 0
Antimony, ore	160 0	180 0	200 0	230 0
crude	26 0	0 0	22 0	23 0
regulus	35 0	36 0	40 0	41 0
French star	26 0	0 0	32 0	0 0
Arsenic, lump	15 0	15 6	14 0	15 0
powder	5 6	6 0	0 0	8 6
Bleaching powder	11 0	11 6	9 0	9 6
Borax, East India refined.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
British	56 0	0 0	56 0	0 0
Calomel	2 8	0 0	0 0	2 9
Camphor, refined	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6
Coppers, green	52 6	55 0	57 6	60 0
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	2 4	0 0	1 11	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Brunswick	per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 5½	..	0 5½	..
Magnesia, Carbon	per cwt.	42 6	45 0	42 6
Calcinced	per lb.	1 6	1 8	1 6
Minium, red	per cwt.	21 6	24 6	21 3
orange	..	32 6	33 0	32 0
Potash, Bichromate	per lb.	0 6½	0 0	0 7
Chlorate	..	0 0	1 0	0 11½
Hydrofdate	per oz.	0 5½	0 0	0 4½
Prussiate	per lb.	0 11½	0 0	0 11½
red	..	1 9½	1 11	1 11
Precipitate, red	per lb.	2 10	0 0	2 9
white	..	2 10	0 0	0 0
Prussian Blue	..	1 0	1 10	1 0
Rose Pink	per cwt.	29 0	0 0	29 0
Sal-Acetos	per lb.	0 11½	0 0	0 10½
Sal-Ammoniac	per cwt.			9 10½
British		25 6	33 0	36 0
Salts, Epsom		9 6	10 6	8 0
Glauber		5 0	5 6	5 0
Soda, Ash	per deg.	0 1½	0 2	0 1½
Bicarbonate	per cwt.	11 0	0 0	11 9
Crystals	per ton	90 0	0 0	92 6
Sugar Lead, white	per cwt.	37 6	38 0	37 6
brown	..	27 6	28 6	28 0
Sulphate Quinine	per oz.			
British, in bottle	..	5 8	0 0	6 5
Foreign	..	5 5	0 0	5 10
Sulphate Zinc	per cwt.	14 6	15 0	14 6
Verdigris	per lb.	0 11	1 0	0 10½
Vermilion, English	..	3 0	3 4	2 8
China	..	2 6	0 0	2 2
Vitriol, blue or Rom.	per ct.	27 6	28 0	30 0
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Houduras, black	..	3 0	4 6	3 6
silver	..	2 6	3 3	2 10
Mexican, black	..	3 0	3 3	3 4
silver	..	2 10	2 11	3 0
Lima	..	0 0	0 0	0 0
Teneriffe, black	..	3 0	3 7	3 5
silver	..	2 10	3 2	3 4
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepatic	per cwt.	100 0	170 0	100 0
Socotrine	..	170 0	300 0	170 0
Cape, good	..	45 0	47 0	48 0
inferior	..	30 0	42 0	30 0
Barbadoes	..	60 0	300 0	50 0
Ambergris, grey	per oz.	19 0	22 0	18 0
Angelica Root	per cwt.	20 0	35 0	20 0
Anisced, China star	..	120 0	125 0	125 0
Germania, &c.	..	24 0	39 0	20 0
Balsam, Canada	per lb.	0 10	0 0	0 11
Capivi	..	1 7	1 9	1 3½
Peru	..	4 8	0 0	4 10
Tolu	..	3 6	2 7	3 8
Bark, Cascarilla	per cwt.	25 0	36 0	25 0
Peru, crown & grey	per lb.	0 9	2 3	0 7
Calisaya, flat	..	3 0	3 6	3 4
quill	..	2 9	3 3	3 0
Carthageana	..	1 1	1 10	1 2
Pitayo	..	1 5	2 3	1 8
Red	..	2 6	9 0	2 6
Bay Berries	per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bucca Leaves	per lb.	0 3	0 10	0 3
Camomile Flowers	..	25 0	75 0	30 0
Camphor, China	..	85 0	90 0	107 6
Cannella alba	..	23 0	83 0	25 0
Cantharides	per lb.	2 6	2 7	2 6
Cardamomis, Malabar, good	..	5 6	6 0	5 6
inferior	..	4 4	5 6	4 3
Madras	..	2 3	3 10	3 9
Ceylon	..	5 0	5 5	4 9
Cassia Fistula	per cwt.	14 0	28 0	20 0
Castor Oil, 1st pale	per lb.	0 6	0 6½	0 5½
2nd	..	0 4½	0 6	0 4½
inferior and dark	..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
Bombay, in casks	..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
Castorium	..	1 0	20 0	1 0
China Root	per cwt.	15 0	23 0	15 0
Cocculus Indicus	..	22 0	24 0	18 0
Cod Liver Oil	per gal.	6 0	16 0	7 0
Coloecynth, apple	per lb.	0 7	1 1	0 7
Colombo Root	per cwt.	75 0	110 0	50 0
Cream Tartar				
French	..	100 0	102 6	107 6
Venetian	..	102 6	105 0	112 6
grey	..	90 0	95 0	100 0
brown	..	85 0	92 6	90 0
Croton Seed	..	90 0	95 0	70 0
Cubeb	..	87 6	90 0	100 0
Cumin Seed	..	20 0	23 0	35 0
Dragon's blood reed	..	200 0	300 0	290 0
lump	..	90 0	260 0	90 0
Galangal Root	..	15 0	17 0	22 0
Gentian Root	..	23 0	0 0	19 0
Guinea Grains	per cwt.	58 0	60 0	75 0
Hony, Narbonne	..	40 0	80 0	40 0
Cuba	..	23 0	35 0	24 0
Jamaica	..	23 0	60 0	27 0
Ipecacuanha	per lb.	8 0	8 0	6 0
Isinglass, Brazil	..	1 4	4 4	1 8
East India	..	0 10	4 4	0 6
West India	..	3 0	3 7	3 4
Russian	..	0 6	12 0	9 6
Jalap	..	0 9	5 8	0 10

DRUGS—continued.	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.	OILS—continued.	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries, per cwt.	7 0 ..	9 0 ..	8 0 ..	9 0 ..	Madras, per cwt.	36 0 ..	37 0 ..	41 0 ..	42 0 ..
German and French ..	7 0 ..	9 0 ..	8 0 ..	9 0 ..	Palm, fine ..	35 0 ..	36 0 ..	36 6 ..	0 0 ..
Italian ..	9 0 ..	10 0 ..	8 0 ..	10 0 ..	Linseed ..	33 0 ..	0 0 ..	35 0 ..	0 0 ..
Lemon Juice, per d. g.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	Rapeseed, English, pale ..	45 0 ..	0 0 ..	42 6 ..	0 0 ..
Liquorice, per cwt.	75 0 ..	80 0 ..	80 0 ..	83 0 ..	brown ..	42 6 ..	42 0 ..	41 0 ..	0 0 ..
Spanish ..	55 0 ..	70 0 ..	60 0 ..	80 0 ..	French pale ..	46 0 ..	47 0 ..	43 6 ..	0 0 ..
Italian ..	2 6 ..	2 9 ..	2 9 ..	3 6 ..	brown ..	43 0 ..	43 6 ..	41 0 ..	0 0 ..
Manna, flaky ..	1 2 ..	1 4 ..	1 4 ..	1 6 ..	Lard ..	51 0 ..	53 0 ..	44 0 ..	45 0 ..
small ..	18 0 ..	31 0 ..	17 0 ..	33 0 ..	Tallow ..	40 0 ..	0 0 ..	41 0 ..	41 10 ..
Musk .....	11 0 ..	14 0 ..	11 0 ..	10 0 ..	Rock Crude .....	per ton £16 10 ..	£17 0 ..	£17 0 ..	0 0 ..
Nux Vomica .....	14 0 ..	16 6 ..	18 6 ..	19 0 ..	OILS, Essential—				
Opium, Turkey .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	9 0 ..	15 0 ..	Almond, essential .....	per lb.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Egyptian .....	30 0 ..	31 0 ..	26 0 ..	28 0 ..	expressed .....	1 2 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Orris Root .....	2 9 ..	3 0 ..	3 0 ..	3 6 ..	Aniseed .....	6 2 ..	0 0 ..	6 1 ..	6 2 ..
Pink Root .....	70 0 ..	0 0 ..	140 0 ..	150 0 ..	Bay .....	per cwt.	110 0 ..	120 0 ..	110 0 ..
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	0 9 ..	1 6 ..	0 8 ..	1 10 ..	Bergamot .....	per lb.	7 0 ..	10 0 ..	7 0 ..
Rhatany Root .....	3 4 ..	7 0 ..	1 9 ..	4 6 ..	Cajeput, (in bond) .....	per oz.	0 2 1 ..	0 2 1 ..	0 2 1 ..
Rhubarb, China, round ..	3 6 ..	6 6 ..	1 8 ..	4 4 ..	Caraway .....	per lb.	5 0 ..	6 6 ..	4 3 ..
flat .....	9 0 ..	10 0 ..	5 6 ..	6 0 ..	Cassia .....	8 3 ..	8 4 ..	10 6 ..	10 8 ..
Dutch, trimmed ..	11 0 ..	13 0 ..	12 6 ..	13 0 ..	Cinnamon (in bond) .....	per oz.	0 9 ..	3 0 ..	1 6 ..
Russian .....	28 0 ..	31 0 ..	35 0 ..	0 0 ..	Cinnamon Leaf .....	0 2 ..	0 4 1 ..	0 2 ..	0 4 1 ..
Saffron, Spanish .....	130 0 ..	0 0 ..	120 0 ..	125 0 ..	Citronel .....	0 5 1 ..	0 6 2 ..	0 5 1 ..	0 5 1 ..
Salep .....	1 0 ..	1 5 ..	0 10 ..	1 0 ..	Clove .....	0 2 ..	0 4 ..	0 2 ..	0 4 ..
Sarsaparilla, Liuna .....	0 11 ..	1 1 ..	0 10 ..	1 2 ..	Croton .....	0 9 ..	1 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Para .....	0 11 ..	1 7 ..	0 10 ..	1 6 ..	Juniper .....	per lb.	1 10 ..	8 0 ..	1 10 ..
Honduras ..	0 11 ..	1 7 ..	0 10 ..	1 6 ..	Lavender .....	2 6 ..	4 6 ..	2 6 ..	4 6 ..
Jamaica .....	1 6 ..	2 3 ..	1 2 ..	2 4 ..	Lemon .....	5 0 ..	7 0 ..	4 0 ..	9 0 ..
Sassafras .....	14 0 ..	15 0 ..	14 0 ..	15 0 ..	Lemon-grass .....	per oz.	0 10 1 ..	0 11 ..	0 7 2 ..
Scammony, virgin .....	30 0 ..	34 0 ..	30 0 ..	38 0 ..	Mace, ex. .....	0 2 ..	0 3 1 ..	0 1 2 ..	0 2 ..
second .....	12 0 ..	23 0 ..	12 0 ..	23 0 ..	Neroli .....	5 0 ..	6 6 ..	5 0 ..	7 0 ..
Seneka Root .....	3 3 ..	3 6 ..	3 9 ..	3 10 ..	Nutmeg .....	0 1 ..	0 2 1 ..	0 1 ..	0 2 ..
Senna, Calcutta .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	Orange .....	per lb.	5 6 ..	8 9 ..	5 0 ..
Bon-bay .....	0 3 1 ..	0 5 1 ..	0 2 ..	0 3 1 ..	Otto of Roses .....	per oz.	16 0 ..	24 0 ..	15 0 ..
Tinoevelly .....	0 4 1 ..	1 5 ..	0 3 ..	1 2 ..	Peppermint, per lb.				
Alexandria .....	0 3 1 ..	0 8 ..	0 3 1 ..	0 8 ..	American .....	12 6 ..	13 3 ..	14 6 ..	0 0 ..
Snake Root .....	4 2 ..	0 0 ..	3 0 ..	3 3 ..	English .....	34 0 ..	36 0 ..	34 0 ..	36 0 ..
Spermaceti, refined ..	0 11 ..	0 11 ..	1 0 ..	1 2 ..	Rhodium .....	per oz.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	3 6 ..
Squills .....	0 0 1 ..	0 2 1 ..	0 1 1 ..	0 2 1 ..	Rosemary .....	per lb.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	3 0 ..
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.	15 0 ..	16 0 ..	12 0 ..	13 6 ..	Sassafras .....	2 9 ..	3 6 ..	3 6 ..	4 6 ..
West India .....	12 0 ..	23 0 ..	14 0 ..	22 0 ..	Spearmint .....	5 0 ..	8 0 ..	5 0 ..	8 6 ..
Torra Japonica—					Spikenard .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Gimbier .....	22 6 ..	27 0 ..	22 3 ..	25 6 ..	Thyme .....	1 9 ..	2 3 ..	1 9 ..	2 3 ..
Cutch .....	22 6 ..	24 0 ..	25 0 ..	25 6 ..	PITCHI, British .....	per cwt.	12 0 ..	0 0 ..	12 0 ..
Valerian Root, English ..	20 0 ..	29 0 ..	20 0 ..	30 0 ..	Swedish .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Vanilla, Mexican .....	26 0 ..	38 0 ..	20 0 ..	37 0 ..	SALTSPETRE, per cwt.				
Wormseed .....	11 0 ..	12 0 ..	2 0 ..	0 0 ..	English, 6 per cent. or under	32 6 ..	33 0 ..	38 0 ..	38 3 ..
GUM—Amputica, drop, per cwt.	95 0 ..	120 0 ..	100 0 ..	130 0 ..	over 6 per cent. ....	31 0 ..	32 0 ..	36 6 ..	37 6 ..
Limp .....	30 0 ..	55 0 ..	25 0 ..	85 0 ..	Madras .....	28 0 ..	30 0 ..	35 0 ..	36 6 ..
Animi, fine pale .....	200 0 ..	210 0 ..	220 0 ..	250 0 ..	Bombay .....	25 0 ..	29 0 ..	34 0 ..	35 6 ..
bold amber .....	190 0 ..	220 0 ..	190 0 ..	210 0 ..	British-refined .....	35 0 ..	35 6 ..	40 6 ..	41 0 ..
medium .....	160 0 ..	180 0 ..	160 0 ..	180 0 ..	Nitrate of soda .....	15 0 ..	15 6 ..	14 6 ..	15 6 ..
small and dark .....	100 0 ..	150 0 ..	100 0 ..	155 0 ..	SEED, Canary .....	per qr.	44 0 ..	50 0 ..	56 0 ..
ordinary dark .....	40 0 ..	95 0 ..	50 0 ..	95 0 ..	Caraway, English .....	per cwt.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	28 0 ..
Arabic, E. I., fine pale picked ..	90 0 ..	95 0 ..	60 0 ..	66 0 ..	Gorman, &c. ....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	25 0 ..	35 0 ..
unsorted, good to fine ..	64 0 ..	85 0 ..	44 0 ..	60 0 ..	Coriander .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
red and mixed .....	50 0 ..	60 0 ..	32 0 ..	40 0 ..	Hemp .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
siftings .....	25 0 ..	40 0 ..	15 0 ..	30 0 ..	Linseed, Black Sea .....	59 0 ..	60 0 ..	54 0 ..	54 0 ..
Turkey, picked, good to fine ..	120 0 ..	160 0 ..	120 0 ..	160 0 ..	Caleutta .....	59 0 ..	60 0 ..	56 0 ..	61 0 ..
second and inferior ..	65 0 ..	110 0 ..	65 0 ..	110 0 ..	Bombay .....	61 0 ..	0 0 ..	61 0 ..	62 0 ..
in sorts .....	32 0 ..	50 0 ..	32 0 ..	50 0 ..	Egyptian .....	57 0 ..	0 0 ..	58 0 ..	0 0 ..
Gedda .....	38 0 ..	42 0 ..	30 0 ..	32 0 ..	Mustard, brown .....	per bushl.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	7 0 ..
Barbary, white .....	68 0 ..	72 0 ..	50 0 ..	58 0 ..	white .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	8 0 ..	10 0 ..
brown .....	46 0 ..	50 0 ..	32 0 ..	34 0 ..	Poppy, East India .....	per qr.	52 0 ..	58 0 ..	53 0 ..
Australian .....	23 0 ..	36 0 ..	27 0 ..	30 0 ..	Rape, English .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Assatetida, fair to good ..	30 0 ..	75 0 ..	30 0 ..	80 0 ..	Danube .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Benjamin, 1st quality ..	350 0 ..	850 0 ..	350 0 ..	630 0 ..	Calcutta fine .....	55 0 ..	56 0 ..	53 0 ..	54 0 ..
2nd .....	280 0 ..	500 0 ..	280 0 ..	300 0 ..	Bombay .....	64 0 ..	66 0 ..	58 0 ..	60 0 ..
3rd .....	50 0 ..	240 0 ..	50 0 ..	240 0 ..	Teel, Sesmy or Gingy .....	58 0 ..	62 0 ..	59 0 ..	62 0 ..
Copal, Angola, red .....	72 0 ..	80 0 ..	85 0 ..	95 0 ..	Cotton .....	per ton 130 ..	140 0 ..	145 0 ..	150 0 ..
pale .....	75 0 ..	85 0 ..	85 0 ..	95 0 ..	Ground Nut Kerne's .....	per ton 270 ..	280 0 ..	300 0 ..	0 0 ..
Benguela .....	60 0 ..	90 0 ..	70 0 ..	95 0 ..	SOAP, London, yel. ....	per cwt.	20 0 ..	34 0 ..	22 0 ..
Sierra Leone .....	0 4 ..	0 11 ..	0 5 ..	1 2 ..	mottled .....	34 0 ..	36 0 ..	36 0 ..	38 0 ..
Manilla .....	24 0 ..	40 0 ..	35 0 ..	55 0 ..	curd .....	46 0 ..	50 0 ..	50 0 ..	0 0 ..
Daunmar, pale .....	84 0 ..	45 0 ..	88 0 ..	40 0 ..	Castile .....	40 0 ..	41 6 ..	40 0 ..	41 0 ..
Galbanum .....	160 0 ..	170 0 ..	100 0 ..	120 0 ..	Marseilles .....	40 0 ..	42 0 ..	40 0 ..	42 0 ..
Gamboge, picked, pipe ..	250 0 ..	300 0 ..	160 0 ..	190 0 ..	Soy, China .....	per gal.	3 6 ..	0 0 ..	2 3 ..
in sorts .....	140 0 ..	240 0 ..	80 0 ..	150 0 ..	Japan .....	1 5 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Guaiacum .....	1 0 ..	2 0 ..	0 6 ..	1 5 ..	Sponge, Turkey, fine picked .....	19 0 ..	23 0 ..	20 0 ..	24 0 ..
Kino .....	220 0 ..	440 0 ..	300 0 ..	400 0 ..	fair to good .....	7 0 ..	17 0 ..	8 0 ..	18 0 ..
Kewrie .....	23 0 ..	40 0 ..	48 0 ..	52 0 ..	ordinary .....	2 6 ..	6 0 ..	3 0 ..	6 0 ..
Mastic, picked .....	6 0 ..	6 9 ..	4 9 ..	5 0 ..	Alabama .....	0 4 ..	1 3 ..	0 3 ..	1 3 ..
Myrrh, gd. and fine, per cwt.	130 0 ..	180 0 ..	150 0 ..	180 0 ..	TURPENTINE, Rough, per cwt.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
souts .....	70 0 ..	120 0 ..	70 0 ..	130 0 ..	Spirits, French .....	63 0 ..	64 0 ..	73 0 ..	0 0 ..
Olibanum, pale drop .....	65 0 ..	70 0 ..	65 0 ..	76 0 ..	American, in casks .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
amber and yellow ..	53 0 ..	62 0 ..	48 0 ..	60 0 ..	WAX, Bees, English .....	170 0 ..	175 0 ..	170 0 ..	175 0 ..
mixed and dark .....	17 0 ..	44 0 ..	16 0 ..	35 0 ..	German .....	162 6 ..	185 0 ..	162 6 ..	180 0 ..
Senegal .....	95 0 ..	105 0 ..	75 0 ..	80 0 ..	American .....	175 0 ..	0 0 ..	165 0 ..	175 0 ..
Sandrac .....	73 0 ..	95 0 ..	87 6 ..	107 6 ..	white fine .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Tragacanth, leaf .....	180 0 ..	260 0 ..	180 0 ..	260 0 ..	Jamaica .....	170 0 ..	185 0 ..	180 0 ..	185 0 ..
In sorts .....	100 0 ..	130 0 ..	100 0 ..	130 0 ..	Gambia .....	170 0 ..	0 0 ..	170 0 ..	172 6 ..
OILS .....	per tun £ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	Mogadore .....	125 0 ..	160 0 ..	130 0 ..	155 0 ..
Seal .....	40 0 ..	48 0 ..	42 0 ..	47 10 ..	East India .....	150 0 ..	180 0 ..	149 0 ..	180 0 ..
Sperm, body .....	62 0 ..	64 0 ..	73 0 ..	76 0 ..	ditto, bleached .....	200 0 ..	230 0 ..	170 0 ..	210 0 ..
Cod .....	52 10 ..	0 0 ..	53 10 ..	54 0 ..	vegetable, Japan .....	56 0 ..	66 0 ..	58 0 ..	72 0 ..
Whale, Greenland .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	WOOD, Dye, per ton				
South Sea, pale .....	42 0 ..	45 0 ..	44 10 ..	47 0 ..	Fustic, Cuban .....	165 0 ..	180 0 ..	175 0 ..	180 0 ..
East India Fish .....	33 0 ..	34 0 ..	40 0 ..	42 0 ..	Jamric .....	110 0 ..	115 0 ..	135 0 ..	140 0 ..
Olive, Galipoli .....	56 0 ..	57 0 ..	58 0 ..	58 10 ..	Savannilla .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	125 0 ..	0 0 ..
Florence, half-chest ..	20 0 ..	21 0 ..	20 0 ..	21 0 ..	Zanto .....	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Cocoonit, Cochin .....	37 0 ..	37 6 ..	40 6 ..	47 0 ..	Logwood, Campachay .....	180 0 ..	210 0 ..	190 0 ..	200 0 ..
Ceylon .....	36 0 ..	0 0 ..	40 6 ..	44 0 ..	Honduras .....	100 0 ..	105 0 ..	120 0 ..	0 0 ..
Sydney .....	32 0 ..	35 0 ..	87 0 ..	43 0 ..	St. Domingo .....	80 0 ..	9 0 ..	90 0 ..	95 0 ..
Ground Nut and Gin .....	Bombay .....	33 0 ..	0 0 ..	39 0 ..	Jamaica .....	79 0 ..	75 0 ..	92 6 ..	95 0 ..